

No 62,030

TUESDAY JANUARY 8 1985

THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

Leading lady
Billie Whitelaw on
her unique working
relationship with
Samuel Beckett
Atlantic battle
The fight to
create an
economy in
the Falklands

Back and Forman
Director Milos
Forman's return
trip to Prague
to film Amadeus
Up and running
Who persuaded
the Eastern bloc
to join western
"professional"
athletics?

Portfolio

No one won The Times Portfolio competition yesterday, so today's prize is increased to £4,000. Portfolio list, page 14; how to play, Information Service, back page.

Zaccaro guilty in flat deal

John Zaccaro, husband of Geraldine Ferraro, the former Democratic vice-presidential candidate, pleaded guilty yesterday to scheming to defraud in connection with the purchase and financing of five apartment buildings in New York. He will be sentenced next month but is unlikely to be jailed.

Art merger

The merging of eight London art and design colleges to form one "powerhouse", named The London Institute, is proposed in a confidential report.

Israel's pledge

Mr Shimon Peres, Israel's Prime Minister, promised that ways will be found to rescue the 12,500 black Jews of Ethiopia who are still stranded.

Poly peace deal

The National Front activist Patrick Harrington, barred from lectures by other students at North London Polytechnic, is to be taught in an annex.

Diplomat freed

Mr Eric Wehrli, the Swiss diplomat abducted last week in Beirut, was released by his militia captors last night.

Doubt over stud

The future of the National Stud is in doubt. Sir Ian Trethowan, chairman of the Horserace Betting Levy Board, told breeders at a meeting in London.

The Times

The record print order for The Times was a sell-out yesterday, although it reached 100,000 copies more than the current daily sale. Sufficient copies of the Bicentenary magazine were provided through the trade to meet that demand.

Nevertheless, some readers of The Times in various parts of the country were disappointed because they were unable to obtain a copy of yesterday's issue.

The level of demand surprised industry observers and not all trade orders could be fulfilled. In the interests of regular readers who may have been disappointed because of the surge of buying among collectors, the position regarding obtaining further supplies is being assessed.

Letter page, 11
Letters: On pit strike, from Mr Tony Christopher, Ireland; from Lord Lytton.

Leading articles: Teachers; New Caledonia; Soviet miners. Features, pages 8-10.

The need for a Bill of Rights; Soviet tyranny as before, by Bernard Levin; the Thatcher-Scargill common bond; why David Owen is wrong. Spectrum: the Falklands' wind of change. Fashion: on stage with Irene Worth.

Computer Horizons, page 19. British micros in Moscow - is the US easing its high-tech embargo, information technology - a no-go area for government.

Classified, pages 22 to 24. Legal appointments. Obituary, page 12.

Mr Russell Page, Mr Hugh Nicholson, Mr Ryokichi Minobe.

Home News	2-3	Diary	10
Overseas	4-6	Law Report	12
Arts	12-14	Religion	12
Archaeology	12	Science	12
Arts	13	Sport	20-22
Bridge	12	TV & Radio	25
Business	14-18	Theatre etc	28
Court	12	Universities	12
Crossword	26	Weather	26

NCB attitude to talks hardens as miners return

● National Coal Board officials reassessed their earlier willingness to resume negotiations with the NUM as more than 1,200 miners abandoned the strike

● Mr Arthur Scargill, NUM president, dismissed the news of the return to work figures yesterday as a "disaster" for the NCB

● Nine striking Derbyshire miners were jailed for setting fire in August to five buses used to take working miners through picket lines

● The executive of the NUM met in Sheffield on Thursday to determine its next step in the 10-month old mining dispute

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

More than 1,200 miners abandoned the 44-week pit strike yesterday, prompting the National Coal Board to hurriedly reassess its willingness to resume negotiations with the National Union of Mineworkers over colliery closures.

Managers were taken aback by the unexpectedly high numbers returning and are placing less emphasis on the prospect of renewing talks.

The board expects to be able to restart production at Kellingley, its biggest pit, in Yorkshire today.

Mr Michael Eaton, its chief spokesman, said: "We are encouraged by the number of people returning to work. We have been disappointed by the attitude of some of the leaders of the NUM over the weekend, as they have restated their stance of 'no movement' from the March 6, 1984 position and gave us no opportunity to enter into a new round of negotiations."

"We therefore hope that the accelerating return to work continues, since we wish to see an end to this serious dispute at the earliest possible time."

"We have two hopes: that the return to work will continue apace, and the fact that there is a substantial return to work will influence the leadership of the NUM, hopefully as soon as their next meeting this Thursday, to reconsider their stance and by accepting the fact that cost of production is an

important factor in considering the future of the industry give us an opportunity to return to negotiations."

The miners' executive meets in Sheffield on Thursday to determine its next step. Board hopes of a change of attitude are pinned on rather forlorn expectations that the centre-left coalition that has consistently backed industrial action is on the point of disintegration.

Privately, however, the board has scant expectation that its appeals to end the hardship and return to work will fall on fertile ground.

Letters 11

Yesterday's return to work was the highest figure for a Monday since the big surge of November 19. Since the beginning of November the board calculates that nearly 19,000 men have ended the strike.

It estimates that 71,000 (38 per cent) of NUM members are now "not on strike", though in some areas that figure is officially admitted to include all those absent, including men who are sick.

Miners are working at 148 of the 174 collieries; 71 are producing coal.

Speaking in south Wales for the first time since the winter came to the aid of striking miners, Mr Arthur Scargill yesterday described the news that more than 1,000 "new

Princess Margaret has operation on lung



Operation success: Princess Margaret, who is recovering in hospital after her operation on Sunday.

Removed tissue 'innocent' doctors reveal

By Alan Hamilton

Princess Margaret was said yesterday to be in a satisfactory condition at the Brompton Hospital, London, after an operation on Sunday to remove a small area of her left lung.

A bulletin issued yesterday, signed by Dr John Batten, the Queen's physician, and Mr Matthias Paneth, senior surgeon registrar at the hospital, said that the removed tissue proved to be "innocent", and that the Princess was expected to return home within a week.

The Princess, who is aged 54, was admitted to the hospital on Saturday afternoon from her home at Kensington Palace, by prior arrangement. The Brompton specialises in chest and lung diseases; the Princess, a heavy smoker, has a history of bronchial illness.

The Queen and the Queen Mother, who are on holiday at Sandringham, are being kept informed of the Princess's condition, and there was obvious relief yesterday that the operation had apparently not revealed anything more serious.

A Buckingham Palace spokesman said: "The Queen is very pleased at the satisfactory outcome. Members of the Royal Family will be very relieved at the news."

Lord Snowdon, the Princess's former husband, said at his London home yesterday: "I am very relieved that everything went all right and that it was not something serious. I hope the Princess will be back home very soon."

Viscount Linley and Lady

Sarah Armstrong-Jones, the Princess's two children, returned from a holiday in Venice last night.

Princess Margaret's health has caused concern in the past; she was treated for bronchitis in 1977, and for hepatitis and pneumonia the next year. In 1980 she had a skin lesion surgically removed. Her father, King George VI, died in 1952 of a coronary thrombosis, possibly precipitated by a preceding operation for lung cancer.

Our Medical Correspondent writes: The fact that the operation was performed on a Sunday would indicate some sense of concern on the part of the Princess's doctors, and almost certainly means that an X-ray showed on her lung. Malignancy had to be excluded. The statement that only a small area of her lung was removed suggests that the lesion was benign; a malignant tumour normally involves the removal of at least a lobe, a much larger area of tissue.

There is, in all likelihood, an area of chronic disease at the base of the lung, a small area of collapse following obstruction of a small bronchial tube. It would appear on an X-ray as a shadow which might be masking a malignant area.

Small areas of lung are occasionally removed if they have been affected by a chronic infective condition known as bronchiectasis. That would be associated with chronic bronchitis, and would be made worse by heavy smoking.

Three die as freeze takes hold

By Barbara Day

Travellers in South-eastern England face another day of delay and disruption today as the freezing weather also affecting most of Europe was forecast to continue.

Temperatures are unlikely to rise above freezing point today and there is more snow on the way, according to the London Weather Centre.

The RAC emphasized the double hazard of fresh snow dispersing hard-packed ice beneath it and urged motorists to observe advisory speed limits.

Three people died in the blazing wreckage of their car after an accident involving two lorries on the M1 near Northampton yesterday.

The fire was so fierce that nothing could be done to free the two men and a woman before the vehicle was burnt out.

The bodies were so badly burnt that a police spokesman said there would be difficulty identifying them. The car, a Vauxhall saloon, was registered in Staffordshire but was heading towards London.

The spokesman could not confirm a suggestion that the car had stopped before it was hit by a lorry. He said the car was hit by a second commercial vehicle before bursting into flames.

The accident, between the Northamptonshire turn-off and the Watford gap, was on a stretch of motorway reduced to two lanes by repairs to the offside lane. The spokesman said motorway accidents tended to increase when there were restrictions due to repairs. He did not think the bad weather played any part in the crash.

The accident happened during the peak midday period and Torn back page, col 1

Hint of US compromise on anti-satellite weapons

From Richard Owen, Geneva

But the two men may have to settle for an agreement to meet again, possibly in Moscow in April, with contentious issues relegated to lower level commissions in the meantime.

"In the present chilly climate, even that would be a step forward," said one observer.

Yesterday morning's talks at the Soviet mission, went on an hour longer than scheduled, leading to a delayed afternoon session at the American mission not far away, which also lasted one hour more than planned.

Cruise the key Camera barrage Bernard Levin

The two men met again in the evening for a reception at the American mission.

Both sides remained tight-lipped about the progress of the talks, which resume this morning. There is provision for a further final session this afternoon if necessary.

Continued on back page, col 3

Kinnock blocked by left

By Julian Haviland
Political Editor

The latest attempt by Mr Neil Kinnock to root the Militant Tendency and other far-left factions out of the Labour Party was blocked yesterday during the party leader's absence in Mexico.

The terms of reference of a proposed working party, which Mr Kinnock, Mr Roy Hattersley, his deputy, and the centre-left majority on Labour's national executive committee agreed last month, were rewritten by a sub-committee so that all references to Militant were removed.

With several of Mr Kinnock's chief supporters absent, and a full turn-out by the left, the Kinnock formulation was defeated by nine votes to five.

But the ultra-left was defeated in the party's local government committee, when a resolution was adopted binding Labour-controlled local authorities which have fallen foul of the Government's rate-capping legislation to collective negotiation with the government rather than confrontation.

But neither man had a vote, although they argued against it, a resolution was put from the chair, by Mr David Blunkett, leader of Sheffield City Council, and passed unanimously. Its terms will now be used by the leadership to isolate the few Labour-led authorities who are contemplating unlawful steps.

The proceedings of the local government committee were marred when some ultra-left

Continued on back page, col 1

Surrogate couple's background sought

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Barnet social services were yesterday trying to find out more about the anonymous couple who plan to receive "Baby C", the little girl born to Mrs C last week, as pressure on the government for early legislation to outlaw commercial surrogate motherhood agencies continued to mount.

Mr Alan Gorst, director of social services for Barnet, said they were having "some success", but the situation was complicated because the adoptive parents apparently come from abroad - they are believed to be American.

Although the department was moving "as quickly as possible", Mr Gorst said, it was extremely unlikely its inquiries would be complete by Friday when a juvenile court will have to decide the next stage in the baby's future.

Barnet is likely to ask International Social Service, a Geneva based voluntary organisation that provides social work reports for cross-country adoptions to see if the prospective parents are "reliable in every sense of the word", Mr Gorst said.

At Friday's hearing, however, it may be possible for the father of the child to challenge Barnet's place of safety order. The council may at that stage seek an interim care order, possibly seeking to place the child with foster parents for a time.

Lady Warnock, who last year headed the government's inquiry into artificial reproduction yesterday welcomed

government moves to legislate saying such action was "very urgent".

Legal background, page 2

How Julie may skate again

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

An 11-year-old girl suffering from bone cancer has been saved by a remarkable operation in which surgeons removed the affected thigh section of her leg and replaced it with the lower part of the limb.

The girl, Julie Hunt, of Sunderland, Tyne and Wear, should be able to go back to ice skating, her favourite hobby, after an artificial lower leg and foot has been fitted, one of the surgeons said yesterday.

Julie is the first person in Britain to undergo the operation, which was pioneered in Austria. Now Sunderland General Hospital, where the operation took place, is offering to help other young cancer victims in the same way.

"We hope patients who are suitable will be referred to us not only from this region, but from anywhere in the country," said Mr Roger Checketts, consultant orthopaedic surgeon

at the hospital. "We would be very happy to help."

Julie's ankle and foot will be used as a knee joint, and a false lower leg and foot attached to allow her complete freedom of movement.

During the nine-hour operation, Julie's right leg was completely separated from her body for about 90 minutes. The complete calf, ankle and foot section were separated from the diseased upper part, moved up and connected to her hip to replace her thigh and knee. All that was retained of her original thigh were the nerves, blood supply system, and tendons.

Mr Checketts said the ankle and knee were both hinge joints, so in replacing her knee with her ankle, all that had been required was to turn the foot round so it bent backwards.

Normally, patients like Julie would have had to have the whole leg amputated to save

life. In Julie's case a very high amputation would have been necessary and an artificial limb would have been almost impossible to fit, Mr Checketts said.

This type of surgery was pioneered in Austria. The Sunderland operation was directed by an Amsterdam surgeon, Dr Jan Van Der Eiken, who has carried out 13 similar operations and who flew to Britain free of charge to take part.

Julie had been found to have a malignant tumour and underwent chemotherapy at Newcastle Royal Victoria Infirmary. When it was found that the cancer could be contained in the thigh section, Mr Checketts and colleagues at Sunderland decided to try the operation and invited Dr Van Der Eiken to join them.

"We are hoping she will have excellent mobility. This operation means she will be able lead a perfectly normal life," said Mr Checketts.



Smiling through: Julie Hunt, who may be able to skate again after the revolutionary operation.

BOS
BUSINESS OPERATING SOFTWARE

Computer Software Manufacturers to the better household names

BP International, British Aerospace plc, CERN, The Design Council, The Quakers Company, Hawking, RASC, Madame Tussauds, National Geographic Channel, North Texas Gas, Pilkington PLC, Polysar, PPG Industries, RSCG, Sanyo, Sealed Air, Smith Barney, Southern Bell, Sun Microsystems, Tandy, The Travel Channel, United Technologies, Visteon, Wm. Wrigley, Xerox, Zenith Data Systems

Software that grows with you

BOS Software Limited
87-89 Saffron Hill, London EC3N 8DU
Telephone 01-837 8420

B'S

Striking miners jailed for setting fire to NCB buses

Nine striking miners and a farmworker were jailed yesterday for setting fire to five National Coal Board buses used to take working miners through picket lines.

Mr Richard Inglis, for the prosecution, told Derby Crown Court that the men had been drinking together at a club in New Houghton, near Mansfield, in August.

Then they went to the premises of J Thompson Engineering, at Plesley Vale, Derbyshire, where five buses were splashed with petrol and set alight. The vehicles were destroyed and damage was estimated at £25,000, and £1,000 damage was done to the premises.

Judge Woods said: "The community from which you come will condemn what you did. None of you made any attempt to inform the fire brigade of what was happening."

All the accused, who committed the offence while living in a mining village of New Houghton at the time, David Gaunt, aged 18, was jailed for three years; Kevin Beal, aged 21; Steven Goodall, aged 22, a farmworker; David James, aged 21; Paul Jones, aged 21; Ian Nesbitt, aged 33; David Mason, aged 19; Michael Southwell, aged 19; Peter Pearson, aged 24 and Philip Stierland, aged 18, were all jailed for two and a half years.

Gaunt was said to have taken the petrol.

All the miners were employed at Shirebrook colliery, Derbyshire.

Two months after fire severely damaged the £40,000 home of Mr Stuart Spencer, a working miner, the police have not uncovered any direct evidence to link with striking miners.

But at least two people, a striker and a woman, have been reported to the Director of Public Prosecutions under the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 1875 for besetting the bungalow, in Waggon Lane, Upton, near Pontefract, West Yorkshire, three days before the blaze.

The blaze occurred while Mr Spencer and his family were living elsewhere after receiving threats following his decision to return to work as a ventilation engineer at Wheldale colliery, near Castleford.

The coal board confirmed yesterday that it intended to pay the cost of rebuilding the home because the house was insured as Mr Spencer had fallen behind with his payments during the strike.

Dispute over scale of return to work

By Ronald Faux

There was sharp disagreement yesterday between the National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers in Scotland over the scale of the return to work after the Christmas and New Year break.

According to the coal board, another 120 miners returned to pits for the first time since the strike began 10 months ago, bringing the total in Scotland to 2,678 working miners.

At Bilston Glen, the largest pit and the centre of the return to work in Scotland, a thousand men are now said to be working. At dawn a few pickets were waiting as the working miners drove through the picket lines in cars and in buses without incident.

The coal board said it was pleased with the result but the NUM said the figures were a figment of the board's imagination.

Mr Michael McGabey, vice-president of the union, said it remained determined to win the struggle. He was with 14 Labour MPs on the picket line at Polkmet colliery in West Lothian which is threatened with flooding.

A union spokesman said that the massive drift back to work had not materialised and that the number going to work at Bilston Glen was 100 fewer than before the Christmas break. Any return to work at Polkmet was because of miners turning up to qualify for redundancy payments because of the uncertain future of the colliery, he said.

The coal board has appointed Mr Anthony Hewitt, aged 48, an accountant, to create new opportunities and jobs for redundant miners in areas where unemployment is already high.

Mr Sidney Vincent, the Lancashire miners' leader criticized last month for taking a six-day holiday in Tenerife, won a vote of confidence from his union's area executive yesterday. Letters, page 11

Study backs birth control for teens

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

Teenage girls who attend family-planning clinics are not promiscuous and there should be no restrictions on prescribing contraceptives to them, according to the findings of a newly-published study.

Girls who go to clinics are likely to be working or in full-time education rather than unemployed, and to see their sexual relationship as serious and steady, says Mrs Jean Tobio, a hospital consultant, who studied 100 such girls.

There is no place for restricting or imposing conditions for prescriptions of effective contraceptives to this predominantly responsible group of sexually-active teenagers, says Mrs Tobio, a consultant of genito-urinary medicine at St Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth.

Detailed sexual history was obtained from 100 girls, seven of them under 16, attending a family-planning clinic as new patients from January 1979. They were followed up for an average of 30 months.

When the study ended, in June 1983, the group was found to have a high continuity rate both with their original partner and with the chosen method of contraception.

Russia slow to honour promises to Kinnock

By Richard Dowden

Mr Neil Kinnock is angry over the slow response of the Soviet authorities to implement promises made to him on human rights cases, his personal assistant, Mr Charles Clarke, said yesterday. He added that as soon as the Labour leader returns from Central America he will seek a meeting with the Soviet Ambassador.

Of about 30 human rights and family reunion cases raised by Mr Kinnock during his visit to Moscow in November, the Soviet government has acted on only two despite promises of positive action on five cases. Mr Kinnock was also promised that decisions would be made on a further seven cases, but he has still not been told.

According to Mr Clarke, Mr Kinnock held "full and frank" discussions on the cases with Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, the Politburo member, during his visit to London.

Mr Clarke said that in one of the cases raised by Mr Kinnock, the person for whom he had requested an exit visa was now in Britain, and in another a prisoner had been transferred from prison to internal exile.

In a third case the mother and grandmother of a Russian emigre living in Britain were refused an exit visa after the Russians had promised a positive response.

Mr Oleg Pionov, who came to Britain in 1973 and now lives in Ilford, Essex, said yesterday that his mother Riasa, aged 64, and his grandmother, Olga, nearly 87, had been trying to obtain an exit visa to join him since 1979. His mother is completely crippled by Parkinson's disease and is cared for by his grandmother in a Moscow flat.

The authorities rejected their visa application last summer and have twice refused their appeals, the second time in December after Mr Kinnock had raised their case.

It is understood that their case was also raised by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Foreign Secretary, during Mr Gorbachev's visit.

The Queen top TV attraction

The Queen's Christmas Day message was the most watched programme on British television during the holiday, attracting more than 27 million viewers, nearly 13 million of them on BBC1.

But ITV dominated Christmas television, winning 50 per cent of the peak time audience over Christmas Eve, Christmas Day and Boxing Day. The BBC had the lion's share of viewers on Christmas Day, principally through the popularity of the film *Mary Poppins*, but 46 per cent of the audience overall with both channels.

The experiments being planned will help to work out practical details of the schemes. One issue is the extent to which offenders should do reparation work for the victims they have wronged, or whether there might be a reparation corps locally, which an offender would join on sentence.

The idea of a reparation order in its own right reflects the concern of Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, for the maximum of crime.

A criminal justice Bill has been planned for this Parliament. It will also enable the Government to carry out its intention of giving courts more effective powers to deprive criminals of their profits.

Three forthcoming private member's Bills are to be backed by the Government. One is the Controlled Drugs (Penalties) Bill, which would increase from 14 years to life the maximum penalty for trafficking in dangerous drugs such as heroin.

The others are the Sexual Offences Bill, introduced by Miss Janet Fookes, Conservative MP for Plymouth Drake, and the Intoxicating Substances (Supply) Bill, which would ban the sale of glue-sniffing kits to people under 18.

The papers from the Foreign Office file show that Whitehall was well pleased with its intervention. A 1954 letter signed by Mr William Barker, ambassador in Oslo, to Mr Jack Nicolls, an assistant under-secretary in the Foreign Office in London, said that it was "valuable to have a Labour voice from Britain which does not always echo the party line on foreign affairs".

At the time Mr Healey was Labour MP for south-east Leeds. But, while acknowledging his contributions to *Arbeiderbladet*, a left-wing newspaper in Oslo, until he joined a Labour cabinet in 1964, he says that he was unaware of any help that he was giving to the Labour Party in Norway.

Nevertheless, it would have been "the most natural thing" in the world for the Norwegian government to have sought an opinion from the Foreign Office on Mr Healey's qualifications as a newspaper correspondent. At the time relations between the British and Norwegian governments were "extraordinarily close", Sir William said.



Forty years on: Mr Peter Locke, a Second World War pilot from Wigan, now living in Canada photographed yesterday with Mr Seamus Cane who, when he was 11, raised the alarm when Mr Locke's Wildcat aircraft crashed in Ballinerry Lough, Northern Ireland, from where it was recovered last year (top).

Reparation order likely for courts

By Peter Evans Home Affairs Correspondent

The Home Office plans to fund four schemes for reparation by offenders to victims as an experiment with a view to including nationwide new measures in a criminal justice Bill.

The Government is considering making a reparation order available to the courts as a separate sanction, so that offenders can be brought face to face with the human consequences of their crimes.

The experiments being planned will help to work out practical details of the schemes. One issue is the extent to which offenders should do reparation work for the victims they have wronged, or whether there might be a reparation corps locally, which an offender would join on sentence.

The idea of a reparation order in its own right reflects the concern of Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, for the maximum of crime.

A criminal justice Bill has been planned for this Parliament. It will also enable the Government to carry out its intention of giving courts more effective powers to deprive criminals of their profits.

Three forthcoming private member's Bills are to be backed by the Government. One is the Controlled Drugs (Penalties) Bill, which would increase from 14 years to life the maximum penalty for trafficking in dangerous drugs such as heroin.

The others are the Sexual Offences Bill, introduced by Miss Janet Fookes, Conservative MP for Plymouth Drake, and the Intoxicating Substances (Supply) Bill, which would ban the sale of glue-sniffing kits to people under 18.

The papers from the Foreign Office file show that Whitehall was well pleased with its intervention. A 1954 letter signed by Mr William Barker, ambassador in Oslo, to Mr Jack Nicolls, an assistant under-secretary in the Foreign Office in London, said that it was "valuable to have a Labour voice from Britain which does not always echo the party line on foreign affairs".

At the time Mr Healey was Labour MP for south-east Leeds. But, while acknowledging his contributions to *Arbeiderbladet*, a left-wing newspaper in Oslo, until he joined a Labour cabinet in 1964, he says that he was unaware of any help that he was giving to the Labour Party in Norway.

Nevertheless, it would have been "the most natural thing" in the world for the Norwegian government to have sought an opinion from the Foreign Office on Mr Healey's qualifications as a newspaper correspondent. At the time relations between the British and Norwegian governments were "extraordinarily close", Sir William said.

Drive to raise milk output

Milk production in England and Wales is nearly 10 per cent down on last year and nearly 3 per cent below the quota set by the EEC, according to the Milk Marketing Board (our Agriculture Correspondent writes).

The board, which has spent the past nine months advising farmers how to come to terms with quotas, is urging them to boost production. Output needs to be increased by 261 million litres between now and the end of March, to avoid the risk of Britain being allocated a still smaller quota in the next round.

Man on bomb plot charge

Peter Thomas Lynch, aged 45, held since New Year's eve under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, was yesterday charged with unlawfully and maliciously conspiring to cause an explosion in the United Kingdom.

Mr Lynch, from Runcorn Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham, was remanded in custody until Friday when he appeared before magistrates in Liverpool.

With them were two men accused of abducting them, an amusement arcade manager Leslie Loates, aged 41, of Holloway Road, Islington, north London, and Kevin Maher, aged 25, unemployed, from Portlinton, Irish Republic. Both men deny child-stealing and abduction.

Mr Graham Boal, for the prosecution, said that a possible clue to Boal's behaviour was that he had daughters of his own whom he had not seen for five years.

Mr Boal said the two girls were among the most frequent young visitors to Loates' arcade in Holloway Road. Loates lived above with Maher.

The hearing continues.

Register of MPs' interests: 2

Yesterday, Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent, analysed some of the new-found business interests registered by MPs for the new Register of Members' Interests, to be published next month. Today, he turns to MPs' travels, at others' expense.

South Africa appears to have been the next biggest spender, for although it was visited by five MPs, two of them went to Zambia at business expense. Two MPs paid for by the South African government were Mr Christopher Chope, Conservative, Southampton, Ichen, who went in January-February as a member of a Bow Group party which was the guest of the South African Foreign Affairs Department.

Mr Eric Forth, Conservative, mid-Worcestershire, who visited for a fortnight in August was also sponsored by the same department. Sir Patrick Wall, Conservative, Beverley, who went in May, says simply that he went as "chairman of the British South Africa parliamentary group" and the register does not reveal who paid.

The visits to Hong Kong and Turkey would appear to have been more carefully targeted by

Court hearing will test pay pact for surrogate mothering

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The court hearing on Friday over the future of Baby C will be the first test of the legality of a commercial surrogate mothering contract.

The issue, described by lawyers as a "legal minefield", has never been fully aired in Britain although there have been several related cases in the United States.

As the law in Britain stands however, lawyers predict that the courts would be most unlikely to uphold the legality or validity of the contract or agreement between the surrogate mother and the child's natural father. This agreement is effectively being challenged by the local authority.

The issue has been complicated by the fact that money was involved, and the surrogate mother agreed to be artificially inseminated and bear the child for £6,500. The agency which arranged the deal is due to receive a similar sum.

Had no payment been made, and both parties co-operated, the baby's adoption by the father and stepmother could have been a straightforward procedure, according to Miss Diana Parker, a solicitor writing in the journal *Family Law*. As it is, there is the question of possible illegal acts.

The case raises several issues: the procedure adopted by the local authority in successfully seeking a "place of safety" order for the baby girl; the rights, if any, of the natural father and the steps he can take to establish any claim; and the question of breach of the criminal law.

Lawyers yesterday criticized the "place of safety" order, obtained under the Children and Young Persons Act 1969 as inappropriate, and possibly illegal. The order was granted at a private hearing, and a reason for it has not been published.

Professor Michael Freeman, reader in law at University College London, said that in his view it was unlikely that any of the necessary conditions for such an order, such as that the child was in moral danger of being ill-treated or neglected, had been satisfied.

Another academic, Mr John Hall, family law lecturer and fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, said he found the order "slightly surprising" and that a better course of action would have been to make the baby a ward of court.

Any decision involving the child, such as its removal by the natural father and his wife, would then need the High

Court's specific authority, he said.

He added that normally a child which was the subject of legal proceedings would not be identified.

If the juvenile court on Friday discharges the place of safety order and makes the baby a ward of court, the Official Solicitor could become involved. Even if the father is granted custody, the Official Solicitor might be required to keep an eye on its upbringing until the age of 18.

The Official Solicitor is an officer of the Supreme Court who can be called upon to protect the interests of children. Alternatively the court might put the child in the care of the local authority.

Court proceedings over the baby's future will raise the question of the natural father's rights. Under present law, the child has been born illegitimate and all parental rights are vested solely in the surrogate mother. Those rights cannot be given away by agreement, and the only course is to apply for adoption, or in the case of the father, to apply for custody or access.

But the father, who probably never contemplated having to go through complex legal proceedings to secure his rights, faces a plethora of difficulties: any application by him or his wife for adoption could fall foul of the Adoption Act 1953, under which it is a criminal offence to pay for an adopted child.

"The father has no rights in law," Mr Hall said. "At most he is the putative father of an illegitimate child, and all he can do is apply for custody which the court may or may not grant."

If the natural mother objects, the courts would be unlikely to back the father's claim. In the only English case on the issue in 1978 a prostitute who agreed to bear a man's child for him and his future wife subsequently refused to release the child. The father applied for access. This was granted by the court but the decision was later overturned by the Court of Appeal.

There is secondly the question of a possible common law offence of baby-selling. Miss Parker says: "So long as money changes hands in connection with the custody of children, there must be a risk that a common law offence of baby-selling could be discovered and revived."

Girls 'taken on squalid adventure'

Two girls aged 12 were abducted to Ireland on a rough, uncomfortable and squalid "adventure" by two men they met in a London amusement arcade, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

A massive police hunt was launched in Britain and Ireland after Denise Bocaz and Emma Bishop went missing last May.

They were found five days later in Co Galway, their hair cut like boys to escape detection, hiding behind a wall. They had lived in a roofless forest but had scavenged for food.

With them were two men accused of abducting them, an amusement arcade manager Leslie Loates, aged 41, of Holloway Road, Islington, north London, and Kevin Maher, aged 25, unemployed, from Portlinton, Irish Republic. Both men deny child-stealing and abduction.

Mr Graham Boal, for the prosecution, said that a possible clue to Boal's behaviour was that he had daughters of his own whom he had not seen for five years.

Mr Boal said the two girls were among the most frequent young visitors to Loates' arcade in Holloway Road. Loates lived above with Maher.

Black magic blamed for church theft

By Paul Vallely

Consecrated communion bread has been stolen from a medieval church in London only five miles away from the church which was desecrated by vandals believed to be devil worshippers last week.

A tabernacle, containing about 30 wafers, which the devout hold to be the actual Body of Christ, was wrenched from behind the altar of St Pancras Old Church and removed through a high window, from which metal bars had been forced.

"There is no doubt that whoever took it knew exactly what they were looking for," Father Philip Dyson, the parish priest, said yesterday. "We are absolutely convinced that this is the work of Satanists. Tonight is, in the old calendar, the feast of Christmas. It is also the full moon. It is the exact time for a Black Mass, for which consecrated hosts are essential."

Last Wednesday vandals broke into St James's Church, in Friern Barrow, and inverted many of the sacred images. Attempts to break open the tabernacle containing the reserved sacrament failed. In St Pancras crows were used to remove the entire repository.

The hearing continues.

Middle East dominates sponsored trips

Yesterday, Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent, analysed some of the new-found business interests registered by MPs for the new Register of Members' Interests, to be published next month. Today, he turns to MPs' travels, at others' expense.

South Africa appears to have been the next biggest spender, for although it was visited by five MPs, two of them went to Zambia at business expense. Two MPs paid for by the South African government were Mr Christopher Chope, Conservative, Southampton, Ichen, who went in January-February as a member of a Bow Group party which was the guest of the South African Foreign Affairs Department.

Mr Eric Forth, Conservative, mid-Worcestershire, who visited for a fortnight in August was also sponsored by the same department. Sir Patrick Wall, Conservative, Beverley, who went in May, says simply that he went as "chairman of the British South Africa parliamentary group" and the register does not reveal who paid.

The visits to Hong Kong and Turkey would appear to have been more carefully targeted by

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

One question will dominate the thoughts of ministers when the House of Commons resumes tomorrow. Will their rebellious mood be in such a rebellious mood as they were before the recess? Or will their spirits have been soothed and chastened by the company of their families and a few sharp words from their constituency supporters?

The propensity to revolt before Christmas was remarkable. Conservative rebels forced the Government to change its policy on student grants and to delay further consideration of the Civil Aviation Bill. They were only narrowly defeated in the attempt to replace the Greater London Council with another directly elected body for London, and gravely embarrassed the Government over housing cuts. Beneath those specific grievances there has been the rumbling of a deeper discontent over unemployment.

The remarkable feature of those rebellions is that they came from so many different sections of the party. It was not just the senior sons or the confirmed wags expressing themselves again.

The most favoured explanation is that the experience of the past few months bears out Mr Francis Pym's dictum that large majorities are not good for governments. I share that view, but I do not believe it is the sole reason for the new mood. Two other factors need to be taken into account as well.

I do not believe that a legislature can ever fulfil the role of the executive in the constructive development of policy. Whenever a legislature becomes too powerful it cripples the process of government.

That was what happened in the United States after the fall of Mr Richard Nixon when what was known as the "imperial presidency" was in disrepute. The power of the office had been abused, so it was mistakenly assumed that the office was too powerful.

But the danger of too strong a legislature does not exist in Britain today. The problem here is that for many years Parliament has been too weak. It has been taken for granted by successive governments, so that policy-making has been based on too narrow a dialogue.

If parliament becomes more assertive that is inconvenient for ministers. It makes for less tidy government. The compromises reached within government departments cannot automatically be implemented. But there is a positive value in parliament exercising a discriminating judgement upon government proposals.

There has been a steady increase in the number of careerist MPs over the past 30 years. I do not use the term disparagingly. Most of the great figures in British political history devoted themselves single-mindedly to politics. But there were always in the past a good many members who were not looking for office. For them the prestige and interest of being an MP were enough.

Their numbers, however, have been dwindling. More and more MPs these days have come into Parliament to help run the country. They have often had to give up promising careers elsewhere and if they do not get office they feel that it has not been worth it. Yet the laws of parliamentary arithmetic dictate that most of them will be disappointed when their party has an overwhelming majority.

Frustration on the backbenches will be all the greater when political management is inept. Time and again one hears the complaint that the Government is out of touch with its followers. "They do not listen to us", is the accusation that is repeatedly levelled at ministers.

It will require a considerable change of style on the part of the Government if the conditions that provoked rebellion before Christmas are no longer to be there. But what if this greater assertiveness of Conservative MPs does continue? Will it be damaging to the cause of good government?

It means that whatever objections there may be to a particular project are more likely to be heard before the legislation is passed. There is a greater chance of correcting mistakes before they are enshrined in law.

Automatic rebellion against whatever a government may propose is indeed disruptive. But a selective readiness to revolt by backbenchers who have not been convinced by the argument helps to make ministers more politically sensitive. That is something for which this Government ought to be grateful.

Waste disposal company challenges accusation

The Re-Chem waste disposal company has challenged the competency of a charge against it of contravening a section of the Control of Pollution Act (1974), at its plant in Bonnybridge, Stirlingshire.

Mr Hugh Donald, solicitor for the Southampton-based company, said at Falkirk sheriff court yesterday that it was challenging the competency of the nature of the complaint on the grounds that the regulations on which it was based had not been brought into legal effect.

The company had earlier denied a charge of contravening a condition of its site licence by the releasing of odorous gases during the transfer of liquid waste, and producing a nuisance to the neighbourhood around the plant on July 25 last year.

The charge had been brought under Section 6 (3) of the Control of Pollution Act (1974). Since the date of the alleged offence, the plant has closed its incineration operation and is being used only for storage.

Sheriff Alben Sheehan continued the case until February 12 for legal debate, noting that it was "clearly a case of some public interest, especially locally".

The court heard that Smith had two failed marriages and two children. She had duped a butcher named Graham Pearce, into believing she was an architect, who owned a £100,000 farm and also that she was dying of cancer.

Mr Pearce became infatuated with her, proposed to her and showered her with gifts, taking her on holiday. She was arrested in Jersey, with her fiancé by Yorkshire detectives who had followed a trail of bouncing cheques.

Woman duped fiancé with fantasies

Julie Smith, aged 28, was imprisoned yesterday for 18 months at York Crown Court on charges of false pretences, only months after completing a 12-month sentence for passing a worthless cheque.

The court heard that Smith had two failed marriages and two children. She had duped a butcher named Graham Pearce, into believing she was an architect, who owned a £100,000 farm and also that she was dying of cancer.

Mr Pearce became infatuated with her, proposed to her and showered her with gifts, taking her on holiday. She was arrested in Jersey, with her fiancé by Yorkshire detectives who had followed a trail of bouncing cheques.

Whitehall job aid for Healey

By David Cross

Mr Denis Healey, the Labour Party's spokesman on foreign affairs, was given a helping hand by the Foreign Office to become the London correspondent of a Norwegian newspaper, according to government documents just released under the 30-year rule.

The papers from the Foreign Office file show that Whitehall was well pleased with its intervention. A 1954 letter signed by Mr William Barker, ambassador in Oslo, to Mr Jack Nicolls, an assistant under-secretary in the Foreign Office in London, said that it was "valuable to have a Labour voice from Britain which does not always echo the party line on foreign affairs".

At the time Mr Healey was Labour MP for south-east Leeds. But, while acknowledging his contributions to *Arbeiderbladet*, a left-wing newspaper in Oslo, until he joined a Labour cabinet in 1964, he says that he was unaware of any help that he was giving to the Labour Party in Norway.

Nevertheless, it would have been "the most natural thing" in the world for the Norwegian government to have sought an opinion from the Foreign Office on Mr Healey's qualifications as a newspaper correspondent. At the time relations between the British and Norwegian governments were "extraordinarily close", Sir William said.

Solicitor dismissed by city

Mr Frank Feeley, Glasgow City Council's chief solicitor was suspended for five years by the Law Society of Scotland yesterday and was later dismissed from his £17,300 a year post.

The society said that its disciplinary tribunal investigated irregularities in two private conveyancing transactions Mr Feeley carried out. It did not involve council work.

Mr Steve Hamilton, the city council's chief executive, said: "Since he can no longer operate as a solicitor he can no longer be employed by us."

Merger of London's art colleges would create powerhouse in Europe

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

A merger of eight London art and design colleges to form one powerhouse, to be called the London Institute, is proposed in a draft report from a steering group set up by the Inner London Education Authority.

The merger, which is being discussed, would create almost certainly the premier art and design institution in Europe, and possibly the most powerful art institute in the world. The authority's further and higher education sub-committee is to decide about its creation on February 13.

The proposal is to merge Camberwell, St Martin's, Central and Chelsea art colleges with the London colleges of fashion, print and furniture, and with the College of Distributive Trades, that would bring together 3,000 to 10,000 students and hundreds of lecturers.

It is envisaged that The London Institute will be set up next January and that it will decide how it will organize itself, whether, for example, it will continue to operate on present college sites, how many

departments will remain and which lecturers will be kept on. Mr Philip Hunter, deputy education officer for the authority in charge of further, higher and continuing education, emphasized that the merger was not about cutting art and design education in London.

The authority hopes the new institute will create opportunities by, for instance, investing in computer-aided design. That cannot be done on any scale in the present system.

"We are about thrusting vigour, meeting the needs of the 1980s and 1990s," Mr Hunter said. "We have to gear ourselves up so that the employers of London look to the institute as a powerhouse and so that the people who live and work in London look to it for the courses they need."

"With a really powerful set-up like this it is more likely that we could protect ourselves from cuts. But as needs are identified there will have to be changes and that will mean re-ordering priorities. The nature of those changes

worries the National Association for Teachers in Further and Higher Education. The London region of the association insists that the changes will mean job losses, and it wants the authority to allow three extra months for consultation.

"The authority is steamrolling the whole thing," the association's London region spokesman said. "This is rationalization."

The national advisory body for local authority higher education, which disburses funds to polytechnics and colleges, is putting the squeeze on art and design nationally and art college closures are being suggested.

The report says that each of the present eight colleges would keep their names and identity, but would also use the title, The London Institute. It proposes a governing body of 56, with each college having five representatives.

The other governors would be appointed by the authority and the institute.

Hearing told rabbi's jokes went too far

By Sheila Beardsall

A rabbi's sexual innuendoes during services and his attempts to distance himself from his flock led council members of Southgate Progressive Synagogue, north London, to dismiss him, an industrial tribunal in London was told yesterday.

The tribunal was told that although Rabbi Clifford Cohen, aged 36, was a great entertainer with a ready wit, he did not know when to stop. The hearing into Rabbi Cohen's claim that he was unfairly dismissed started yesterday amid an atmosphere of embarrassment that the synagogue's affairs should be displayed so publicly. It is thought to be the first time a rabbi has been dismissed from one of Britain's 23 progressive synagogues.

Two senior members of the council described how Rabbi Cohen's refusal to visit sick and old people, his comments during services, and difficulties in getting in touch with him eventually led to his dismissal. Mr Cecil Reese, a vice-president of the synagogue and former chairman, said Rabbi Cohen had taken over nine years ago from Rabbi Jacob, whose priority had been contact with the congregation of 800 people.

"Rabbi Cohen is a great entertainer, a ready wit and a likable personality," he said. "But unfortunately it never seemed to occur to him that some things should not be said on some occasions."

"One Friday evening a young girl of nine went to get a glass of wine during the service and she tripped a little. Rabbi Cohen's response was to say, 'One drink and she's anybody's.' This was felt by a lot of people to be completely out of place."

Mr John Metcalf, the council's legal representative, said that at bar mitzvah Rabbi Cohen had commented that through life the young man would learn about "this, that and the other - especially the other."

Mr Reese said the last straw was when Rabbi Cohen moved house and refused to give his new address and telephone number to most of the council and congregation because he was about to start a four-month sabbatical and did not want to be disturbed.

"It would be a disaster for the rabbi to return to the synagogue," Mrs Doris Reese, also vice-president and former chairman of the synagogue, complained that Rabbi Cohen left his telephone answering machine switched on even when at home. His excuse was that he went to bed late, and so did not want to be disturbed.

She also had complaints about the readings from the Bible. The hearing continues today.

Mr Reese said the last straw was when Rabbi Cohen moved house and refused to give his new address and telephone number to most of the council and congregation because he was about to start a four-month sabbatical and did not want to be disturbed.

"It would be a disaster for the rabbi to return to the synagogue," Mrs Doris Reese, also vice-president and former chairman of the synagogue, complained that Rabbi Cohen left his telephone answering machine switched on even when at home. His excuse was that he went to bed late, and so did not want to be disturbed.

She also had complaints about the readings from the Bible. The hearing continues today.

Mr Reese said the last straw was when Rabbi Cohen moved house and refused to give his new address and telephone number to most of the council and congregation because he was about to start a four-month sabbatical and did not want to be disturbed.

"It would be a disaster for the rabbi to return to the synagogue," Mrs Doris Reese, also vice-president and former chairman of the synagogue, complained that Rabbi Cohen left his telephone answering machine switched on even when at home. His excuse was that he went to bed late, and so did not want to be disturbed.

She also had complaints about the readings from the Bible. The hearing continues today.

Mr Reese said the last straw was when Rabbi Cohen moved house and refused to give his new address and telephone number to most of the council and congregation because he was about to start a four-month sabbatical and did not want to be disturbed.

"It would be a disaster for the rabbi to return to the synagogue," Mrs Doris Reese, also vice-president and former chairman of the synagogue, complained that Rabbi Cohen left his telephone answering machine switched on even when at home. His excuse was that he went to bed late, and so did not want to be disturbed.

She also had complaints about the readings from the Bible. The hearing continues today.

Mr Reese said the last straw was when Rabbi Cohen moved house and refused to give his new address and telephone number to most of the council and congregation because he was about to start a four-month sabbatical and did not want to be disturbed.

"It would be a disaster for the rabbi to return to the synagogue," Mrs Doris Reese, also vice-president and former chairman of the synagogue, complained that Rabbi Cohen left his telephone answering machine switched on even when at home. His excuse was that he went to bed late, and so did not want to be disturbed.

She also had complaints about the readings from the Bible. The hearing continues today.

Mr Reese said the last straw was when Rabbi Cohen moved house and refused to give his new address and telephone number to most of the council and congregation because he was about to start a four-month sabbatical and did not want to be disturbed.

"It would be a disaster for the rabbi to return to the synagogue," Mrs Doris Reese, also vice-president and former chairman of the synagogue, complained that Rabbi Cohen left his telephone answering machine switched on even when at home. His excuse was that he went to bed late, and so did not want to be disturbed.

She also had complaints about the readings from the Bible. The hearing continues today.

Mr Reese said the last straw was when Rabbi Cohen moved house and refused to give his new address and telephone number to most of the council and congregation because he was about to start a four-month sabbatical and did not want to be disturbed.

"It would be a disaster for the rabbi to return to the synagogue," Mrs Doris Reese, also vice-president and former chairman of the synagogue, complained that Rabbi Cohen left his telephone answering machine switched on even when at home. His excuse was that he went to bed late, and so did not want to be disturbed.

She also had complaints about the readings from the Bible. The hearing continues today.

Mr Reese said the last straw was when Rabbi Cohen moved house and refused to give his new address and telephone number to most of the council and congregation because he was about to start a four-month sabbatical and did not want to be disturbed.

"It would be a disaster for the rabbi to return to the synagogue," Mrs Doris Reese, also vice-president and former chairman of the synagogue, complained that Rabbi Cohen left his telephone answering machine switched on even when at home. His excuse was that he went to bed late, and so did not want to be disturbed.

She also had complaints about the readings from the Bible. The hearing continues today.

Mr Reese said the last straw was when Rabbi Cohen moved house and refused to give his new address and telephone number to most of the council and congregation because he was about to start a four-month sabbatical and did not want to be disturbed.

"It would be a disaster for the rabbi to return to the synagogue," Mrs Doris Reese, also vice-president and former chairman of the synagogue, complained that Rabbi Cohen left his telephone answering machine switched on even when at home. His excuse was that he went to bed late, and so did not want to be disturbed.

She also had complaints about the readings from the Bible. The hearing continues today.

Mr Reese said the last straw was when Rabbi Cohen moved house and refused to give his new address and telephone number to most of the council and congregation because he was about to start a four-month sabbatical and did not want to be disturbed.

"It would be a disaster for the rabbi to return to the synagogue," Mrs Doris Reese, also vice-president and former chairman of the synagogue, complained that Rabbi Cohen left his telephone answering machine switched on even when at home. His excuse was that he went to bed late, and so did not want to be disturbed.

She also had complaints about the readings from the Bible. The hearing continues today.

Mr Reese said the last straw was when Rabbi Cohen moved house and refused to give his new address and telephone number to most of the council and congregation because he was about to start a four-month sabbatical and did not want to be disturbed.

"It would be a disaster for the rabbi to return to the synagogue," Mrs Doris Reese, also vice-president and former chairman of the synagogue, complained that Rabbi Cohen left his telephone answering machine switched on even when at home. His excuse was that he went to bed late, and so did not want to be disturbed.

Blockbuster video prices could rise

By Bill Johnston

The price of "blockbuster" videos and their overnight rentals could rise by 10 per cent this year if the big film distributors have their way.

Warner, Thorn-EMI and RCA/Columbia want these videos to retail for about £40 instead of the £36 at present, Mr Johnathan Martin, head of marketing services for Thorn-EMI Screen Entertainment said.

"The price of top titles has not really altered in the last three years," he said.

The distributors who have been pushing for the price rise for some months are confident that there will be less resistance than in the past from video retailers/renters.

The video market has stabilized, allowing local dealers to lift price for the big box office hits to a £2.50 ceiling a rise of almost £1 on the overnight rental charge.

Not all titles would be more expensive. Differential pricing would need to be introduced with the box office hit films being the most costly.

Film distributors are disturbed that a top quality successful film can be hired overnight for less than the cost of a cinema seat.

There are about 10,000 video tape rental outlets. These include 1,500 television rental outlets; 3,000 video shops and a host of small shops with video racks. About 8,000 titles are on the market.

Salesmen in high street computer shops advise businessmen on purchases are inadequately informed and very ignorant about the technology, according to a survey of 11 chainstores by *Which Computer* for its January issue.

The average payment to authors under the Public Lending Right scheme has fallen by £216 because more authors are eligible for payments.

Statistics issued yesterday by the Registrar of Public Lending Right, Mr John Sumson, show that the number of titles entitled to earn PLR payments has risen from 28 per cent to 32 per cent of all library borrowings, mainly because of the interest of new authors in the scheme. At the same time, the money available for distribution to authors has risen only marginally, from £1,588,000 to £1,662,000.

Although the payments to individual authors are not disclosed Mr Sumson confirmed that there has been little change in the tastes of British library goers. The most popular author is still Catherine Cookson, who had 27 titles among the 100 most borrowed books, and other popular writers include Wilbur Smith and Victoria Holt.

The rate payable for each loan will be 9.2p, compared with last year's 1.02p, and 18 per cent of the 9,395 authors registered for PLR will receive nothing. The statistics on authors' earnings show a large rise in the number of writers receiving between £1 and £99, from 3,878 to 5,278. At the top end of the scale, the number receiving the maximum payment of £5,000 has risen by one to 47.

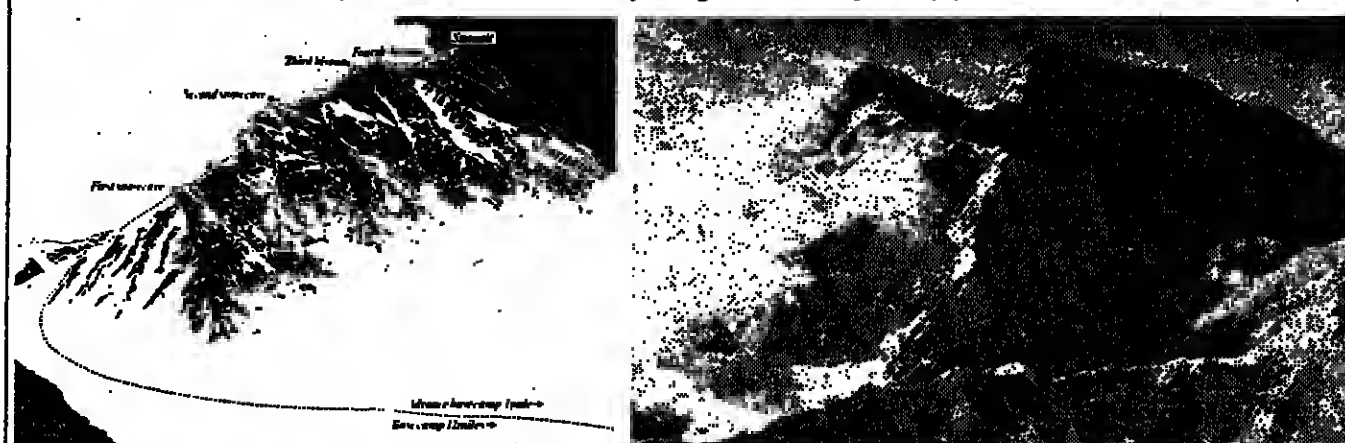
Mr Sumson said: "There will be disappointment for some people this year because the cake, which is a small size, has to be spread over more authors. It should be made up next year because Lord Gower (Minister for the Arts) has added an extra £750,000 to the fund."

The eligibility for PLR from next year has been extended to include translators, editors and compilers, and foreign citizens living in the United Kingdom. Mr Sumson said that the extension would not outweigh the expansion of the fund through the extra money from the Office of Arts and Libraries.

PLR payments are based on borrowings from 16 sample libraries throughout the country which are used to calculate the books borrowed in Britain's 645 million annual library loans.



Ready to go: Mrs Julie Tullis being supported yesterday by members of the expedition (left to right): Mr John Tinker, Mr David Bicknell, Mr Chris Watts, Mr Andy Greig and Mr Terry Dailey (Photograph: Harry Kerr).



The onclimbed ridge: The route the expedition will take after leaving the base camps and the north-east ridge

Woman in bid to conquer Everest ridge

By Patricia Clough

A British mother of two could be the first person to climb Everest, at 29,028 feet the world's highest mountain, by its most difficult route.

Mrs Julie Tullis, aged 45, of Tothridge Wells, has been chosen as a member of a 16-strong British expedition which this spring will tackle the two-and-a-half-mile route at the north-east ridge, the last route yet to be conquered.

Mrs Tullis, who forms a high altitude film team with Mr Kurt Diemberger, an Austrian who will also be in the party, has twice climbed almost to the summit of the world's second highest mountain, the K2.

Mr Mal Duff of Edinburgh, the expedition leader told a press conference yesterday that if Mrs Tullis stood up to the altitude and strain as well as the others there was no reason why she should not be one of the two climbers eventually chosen to tackle the summit itself.

Mrs Tullis, whose husband Terry teaches monotoneering and who has two sons aged 20 and 22, said women often had a slight disadvantage at high altitudes because of water retention at certain points in the menstrual cycle but this did not affect her. She was looking forward to the climb because "mountaineering is a kind of addiction".

The group expects to fly to Peking on March 6 and to travel through Lhasa, the capital of Tibet, to establish base camp on a desolate plateau at about 17,000 feet, passing three times on the way to acclimatise.

With the help of 60 yaks they will move forward to establish an advance base camp from which to tackle the ridge. From there, the route will take in four steps, two in snow caves and two to hivaous, and three extremely difficult pinnacles which will involve, Mr Duff said, advanced technical climbing.

At some stages, the party would have to use oxygen, he said. Whether they manage to conquer the summit would depend to a great extent on the weather. Although the period between March and June was most favourable for climbing, there could be temperatures of minus 35°C and winds of up to 100 miles an hour. Nevertheless, he said, "they've got a very good chance".

The expedition, which will involve logistics such as 35,000 meals from 94 different suppliers and 59 different items of special clothing and equipment as well as one and a half tons of gear, will be sponsored by Pilkington Brothers, the glass manufacturers, for about £80,000.

Thirty-six per cent of sales were from 100 EEC countries, against 39 per cent for 1983.

The leading "traditional" importer was Nissan of Japan, with 6.08 per cent; the Japanese market share was 11.11 per cent.

European importers were led by VW/Audi (5.32 per cent), followed by Renault (3.42 per cent), Volvo (3.38 per cent) and Fiat (2.73 per cent). Peugeot/Talbot captured 4 per cent of the market, but only 35 per cent of its 70,519 sales came from the British.

Top 20 sellers:

1. Ford Escort 167,540; 2. Vauxhall Cavalier 152,146; 3. Ford Fiesta 128,851; 4. Austin Metro 117,250; 5. Ford Orion 113,071; 6. Austin/MG Montego 112,072; 7. Vauxhall Nova 55,442; 8. Ford Orion 54,000; 9. Vauxhall Astra 53,581; 10. Austin/MG Montego 54,728; 11. VW Polo 52,216; 12. MG Metro 52,216; 13. VW Golf 52,216; 14. MG Metro 52,216; 15. Nissan Micra 50,759; 16. Renault 11 50,594.

The former BBC newscaster, Angela Rippon, confirmed yesterday that she is leaving her £100,000 (£23,000 a year) job with the Boston television station, WNEV-TV, to return to Britain.

Miss Rippon, aged 40, who joined the station a year ago, will return to Britain at the end of this month, but the BBC denied reports that she is about to rejoin the corporation. A spokeswoman for Miss Rippon's management, IMG, said that she had no job offers in Britain at the moment.

Maxwell award

Mr Robert Maxwell, publisher of Mirror Group Newspapers, yesterday received the "Gold Joker" trophy award from the Cartoonists Club of Great Britain for being the greatest source of inspiration in the past year.

Reformulation of Manikin, now slimmer and longer has halted a continuous decline in the brand's share during the past 10 years. Sales in 1984 appear to be on a par with 1983.

But competition in the whisky market, of which Imperial has about a 40 per cent share, is growing. A new Westminster brand, Manikin, is being test marketed by Imperial.

Gallagher is test marketing a Rimmerston Royal Dutch Panatella, which is about the same size as Hamlet and Maestro. Rimmerston, which distributes two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

A key factor on the decline in panatella sales is probably slack trade in public houses. About two-thirds of all panatella sales go through on-licence outlets, mostly public houses. Castella, Imperial still dominates the miniatures market with brands such as Tom Thumb.

Doctors in rumpus over kidney man

By Colin Hughes

Doctors at the Churchill hospital, Oxford, were yesterday accused of "playing God" with the life of a kidney patient, after they refused to continue giving him kidney dialysis treatment.

The case of Mr Derek Sage, aged 44, a former psychiatric patient, has roused the anger of the British Kidney Patients Association, which claimed yesterday that many doctors throughout the country are making moral judgements on which lives are worth saving through kidney dialysis.

Dr Des Oliver, head of the Churchill's kidney unit, decided on New Year's Eve to cut off Mr Sage's twice-weekly dialysis because his quality of life was so low that the hospital was "officially keeping him alive".

Mr Sage, who has lived at Simon House, run by the Oxford Cyrenians, for eight years, suffered kidney failure two years ago when being successfully operated on for a brain tumour.

Mr Mike Hall, warden of Simon House, said yesterday that the doctors had decided that Mr Sage was aggressive, uncommunicative, and dirty, and that his place on the kidney treatment list would be better used by someone else.

"They agreed, under protest, to give him some dialysis last Wednesday, but by Saturday night it was apparent that he would live at most another week if he was not properly treated."

The British Kidney Patients Society, of which Mr Sage is a member, immediately agreed to pay £1,200 a week to keep Mr Sage at the St John's and St Elizabeth nursing home in north London, where he was taken for dialysis yesterday.

Mr Hall said: "These doctors, having agreed two years ago to treat Derek, have no moral right to decide that he should die, which is what would have happened if he had not been moved."

"It is incredible that they should decide he is not worth keeping alive. He leads a very good life, is a loved member of the household, and is only difficult when he goes to the hospital because it frightens him."

Dr Alex Gatherer, the district medical officer, said he had asked for another opinion on the decision from two more senior kidney doctors at the Churchill, Prof Peter Morris, and Dr John Ledingham, both of whom agreed with Dr Oliver.

Mr Stuart Twidell, director of the Hospital of St John and St Elizabeth, said that Mr Sage had undergone dialysis and a minor operation yesterday, and was "in no danger of losing his life".

Mr Sage's wife, Mrs Margaret Sage, said she was "in no danger of losing his life".

Mr Sage's wife, Mrs Margaret Sage, said she was "in no danger of losing his life".

Mr Sage's wife, Mrs Margaret Sage, said she was "in no danger of losing his life".

Mr Sage's wife, Mrs Margaret Sage, said she was "in no danger of losing his life".

Mr Sage's wife, Mrs Margaret Sage, said she was "in no danger of losing his life".

Mr Sage's wife, Mrs Margaret Sage, said she was "in no danger of losing his life".

Mr Sage's wife, Mrs Margaret Sage, said she was "in no danger of losing his life".

Mr Sage's wife, Mrs Margaret Sage, said she was "in no danger of losing his life".

Mr Sage's wife, Mrs Margaret Sage, said she was "in no danger of losing his life".

Mr Sage's wife, Mrs Margaret Sage, said she was "in no danger of losing his life".

Mr Sage's wife, Mrs Margaret Sage, said she was "in no danger of losing his life".

Mr Sage's wife, Mrs Margaret Sage, said she was "in no danger of losing his life".

Mr Sage's wife, Mrs Margaret Sage, said she was "in no danger of losing his life".

Mr Sage's wife, Mrs Margaret Sage, said she was "in no danger of losing his life".

Mr Sage's wife, Mrs Margaret Sage, said she was "in no danger of losing his life".

Mr Sage's wife, Mrs Margaret Sage, said

Reagan's team breaks up and gives the right a big headache

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan is suddenly from the day-to-day contact he bereft of the cadre of trusted California insiders who have House.

Mr Meese is likely to be given a rocky ride at his Senate confirmation hearing, but the Mr Michael Deaver, chief of staff, aged 46, decided he could no longer live on his \$72,000 (£63,000) annual salary and announced that he would become a public relations specialist.

As a White House insider he should have no difficulty commanding a \$200,000 salary. He has long complained about financial stringency, lamenting that he could not even afford to send his children to private school. He was Mr Reagan's television image-maker and was always sent in advance to organize the President's state and official visits around the world, from Windsor Castle to the Great Wall.

Mr Deaver's move follows a similar decision by Mr William Clark, the Interior Secretary. The former judge has been one of the President's closest California friends from the beginning of Mr Reagan's political career. Nobody expected the resignation. He said he had completed his work in the Government and it was time to go back to his 888-acre barley and cattle ranch in California.

Mr Edwin Meese, the White House counsellor and another long time Reagan friend and adviser, has been nominated by Mr Reagan to become Attorney General. It is a Cabinet post, but it will keep Mr Meese away

from the day-to-day contact he bereft of the cadre of trusted California insiders who have House. Mr Meese is likely to be given a rocky ride at his Senate confirmation hearing, but the Mr Michael Deaver, chief of staff, aged 46, decided he could no longer live on his \$72,000 (£63,000) annual salary and announced that he would become a public relations specialist.

As a White House insider he should have no difficulty commanding a \$200,000 salary. He has long complained about financial stringency, lamenting that he could not even afford to send his children to private school. He was Mr Reagan's television image-maker and was always sent in advance to organize the President's state and official visits around the world, from Windsor Castle to the Great Wall.

Mr Deaver's move follows a similar decision by Mr William Clark, the Interior Secretary. The former judge has been one of the President's closest California friends from the beginning of Mr Reagan's political career. Nobody expected the resignation. He said he had completed his work in the Government and it was time to go back to his 888-acre barley and cattle ranch in California.

Mr Edwin Meese, the White House counsellor and another long time Reagan friend and adviser, has been nominated by Mr Reagan to become Attorney General. It is a Cabinet post, but it will keep Mr Meese away

from the day-to-day contact he bereft of the cadre of trusted California insiders who have House. Mr Meese is likely to be given a rocky ride at his Senate confirmation hearing, but the Mr Michael Deaver, chief of staff, aged 46, decided he could no longer live on his \$72,000 (£63,000) annual salary and announced that he would become a public relations specialist.

As a White House insider he should have no difficulty commanding a \$200,000 salary. He has long complained about financial stringency, lamenting that he could not even afford to send his children to private school. He was Mr Reagan's television image-maker and was always sent in advance to organize the President's state and official visits around the world, from Windsor Castle to the Great Wall.

Mr Deaver's move follows a similar decision by Mr William Clark, the Interior Secretary. The former judge has been one of the President's closest California friends from the beginning of Mr Reagan's political career. Nobody expected the resignation. He said he had completed his work in the Government and it was time to go back to his 888-acre barley and cattle ranch in California.

Mr Edwin Meese, the White House counsellor and another long time Reagan friend and adviser, has been nominated by Mr Reagan to become Attorney General. It is a Cabinet post, but it will keep Mr Meese away

from the day-to-day contact he bereft of the cadre of trusted California insiders who have House. Mr Meese is likely to be given a rocky ride at his Senate confirmation hearing, but the Mr Michael Deaver, chief of staff, aged 46, decided he could no longer live on his \$72,000 (£63,000) annual salary and announced that he would become a public relations specialist.

As a White House insider he should have no difficulty commanding a \$200,000 salary. He has long complained about financial stringency, lamenting that he could not even afford to send his children to private school. He was Mr Reagan's television image-maker and was always sent in advance to organize the President's state and official visits around the world, from Windsor Castle to the Great Wall.

Mr Deaver's move follows a similar decision by Mr William Clark, the Interior Secretary. The former judge has been one of the President's closest California friends from the beginning of Mr Reagan's political career. Nobody expected the resignation. He said he had completed his work in the Government and it was time to go back to his 888-acre barley and cattle ranch in California.

Mr Edwin Meese, the White House counsellor and another long time Reagan friend and adviser, has been nominated by Mr Reagan to become Attorney General. It is a Cabinet post, but it will keep Mr Meese away

from the day-to-day contact he bereft of the cadre of trusted California insiders who have House. Mr Meese is likely to be given a rocky ride at his Senate confirmation hearing, but the Mr Michael Deaver, chief of staff, aged 46, decided he could no longer live on his \$72,000 (£63,000) annual salary and announced that he would become a public relations specialist.

As a White House insider he should have no difficulty commanding a \$200,000 salary. He has long complained about financial stringency, lamenting that he could not even afford to send his children to private school. He was Mr Reagan's television image-maker and was always sent in advance to organize the President's state and official visits around the world, from Windsor Castle to the Great Wall.

Mr Deaver's move follows a similar decision by Mr William Clark, the Interior Secretary. The former judge has been one of the President's closest California friends from the beginning of Mr Reagan's political career. Nobody expected the resignation. He said he had completed his work in the Government and it was time to go back to his 888-acre barley and cattle ranch in California.

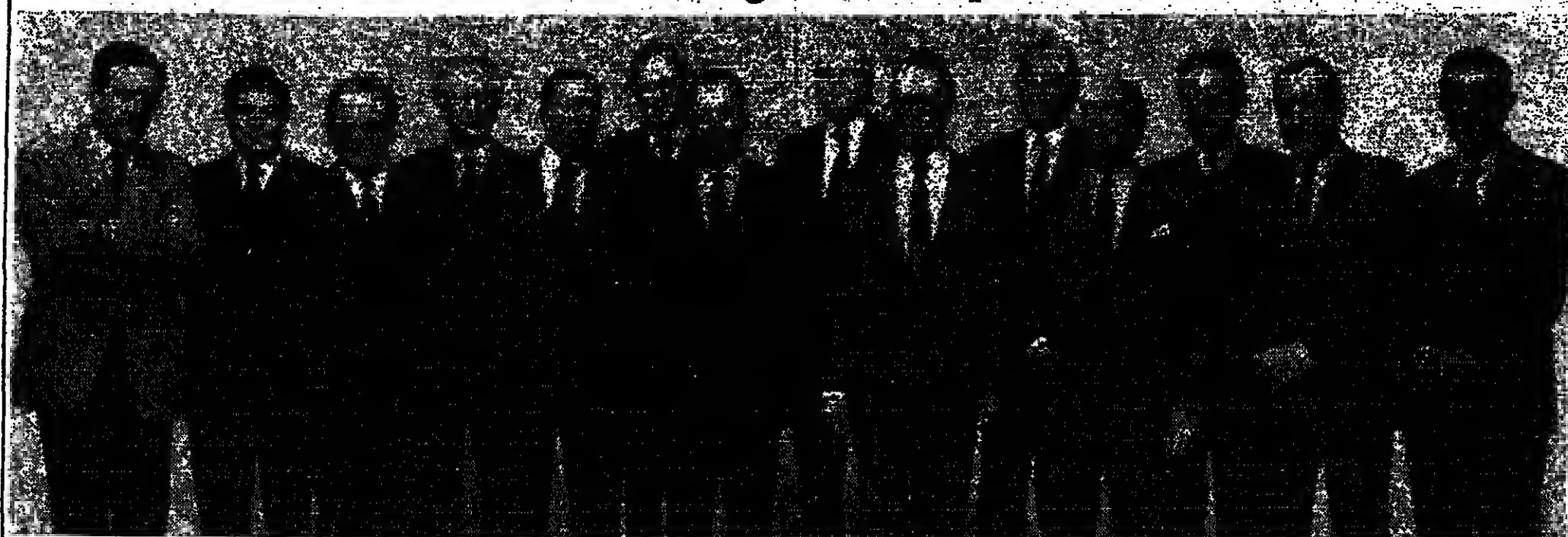
Mr Edwin Meese, the White House counsellor and another long time Reagan friend and adviser, has been nominated by Mr Reagan to become Attorney General. It is a Cabinet post, but it will keep Mr Meese away

from the day-to-day contact he bereft of the cadre of trusted California insiders who have House. Mr Meese is likely to be given a rocky ride at his Senate confirmation hearing, but the Mr Michael Deaver, chief of staff, aged 46, decided he could no longer live on his \$72,000 (£63,000) annual salary and announced that he would become a public relations specialist.

As a White House insider he should have no difficulty commanding a \$200,000 salary. He has long complained about financial stringency, lamenting that he could not even afford to send his children to private school. He was Mr Reagan's television image-maker and was always sent in advance to organize the President's state and official visits around the world, from Windsor Castle to the Great Wall.

Mr Deaver's move follows a similar decision by Mr William Clark, the Interior Secretary. The former judge has been one of the President's closest California friends from the beginning of Mr Reagan's political career. Nobody expected the resignation. He said he had completed his work in the Government and it was time to go back to his 888-acre barley and cattle ranch in California.

Commission with the weight of Europe on its shoulders



The new European Commission posing for an official photograph on its first day of business in Brussels yesterday. From left: Signor Carlo Ripa di Meana (Italy), Mr Peter Sutherland (the Irish Republic), Mr Nic Mosar (Luxembourg), Mr Willy de Clercq (Belgium), Signor Lorenzo Natali (Italy), Mr Frans Andriessen (Holland), M Jacques

Delors (France) the Commission President, Herr Karl-Heinz Marjies (West Germany), Lord Cockfield (Britain), Mr Henning Christopherson (Denmark), M Claude Cheysson (France), Mr Grigoris Varfis (Greece), Herr Alois Pfeiffer (West Germany), Mr Stanley Clinton Davis (Britain).

Peking will not be bullied by superpowers

From Mary Lee Peking

A veteran Chinese diplomat said yesterday that the Soviet Union and the United States were wrong in their past approaches to relations with China.

Mr Zhego Weizher, who served as ambassador in several European countries and Latin America, is director of the Peking-based International Relations Institute.

In the Peking Review, he said: "At one time, the Soviets thought China could develop its economy and contend with the US only with Soviet support. Later the US thought China would be willing to make political concessions in order to import advanced technology for its modernization drive. Both countries were wrong. China cannot be bullied."

Mr Zhego also said that even when Sino-Soviet and Sino-US relations were tense, "the Chinese were not afraid and felt no need to align themselves with either superpower". The cardinal principle in Peking's foreign policy was independence.

"China's door is now open to all kinds of countries," he said, "socialist or capitalist, developed or developing."

Observers regard Zheng's article as a stronger restatement of Peking's non-aligned principle, which was beginning to appear compromised by its open wooing of America corporations for the higher technology the country so badly needs.

Baghdad claims ships hit near Kharg Island

Manama (AP) - Iraq said its aircraft attacked two "large naval targets" yesterday near the Iranian Kharg Island oil terminal. The raids were announced within hours of each other.

Warplanes scored accurate and effectively hits on the targets, Baghdad said. The term "large naval target" usually refers to a tanker.

There was confirmation of the attacks from Gulf shipping circles. The last Iraqi-announced raid on Gulf shipping on New Year's Eve was not confirmed.

Shipping circles which monitor the movement of traffic in the area, said no distress signals had been picked up. One shipping company executive pointed out that if a vessel had its communications system damaged, confirmation would be available only if another ship sighted it.

Hungary: György Krassó

By Caroline Moorehead A form of restrictive custody, tantamount to social isolation and house arrest, has been imposed on an outspoken Hungarian economist, György Krassó, imprisoned nearly 30 years ago for his part in the 1956 revolution, but released under an amnesty in 1963.

He may not leave his flat in Budapest between 8pm and 6am. He is forbidden to visit hotels, cafes, restaurants, sports centres, cinemas, theatres or railway stations; he is not allowed a telephone and he must permit police to enter and search his flat at any time.

It is more than 10 years since a Hungarian intellectual has been arrested and tried on directly political charges for views expressed in public. In June last year, however, Mr Krassó, a persistent advocate of human rights and freedom of speech, was detained and questioned about an interview he had given to the *Sanitizdat* magazine *Hirmondok*, on the subject of the imprisonment and execution of the leaders of the revolution.

Although released with only a warning, he was picked up again by police in October, when his flat was raided and large quantities of *sanitizdat*

Vietnamese tanks smash way into key guerrilla base

From Pichai Nippittavit of AP, Ampil, Cambodia

An armour-led Vietnamese assault by about 1,000 troops attacking from four directions smashed into this key resistance base yesterday, according to Thai military sources and witnesses.

At least 20 guerrillas were killed, part of the base destroyed and some of it occupied by the Vietnamese, who appeared to have the upper hand after a day of fighting, according to intelligence sources in the Thai army's eastern task force.

The Vietnamese laid down a massive artillery barrage before spearheading the assault with tanks. Thai officials said. More tanks - as many as 20 by some accounts - were in action yesterday than on any other single day in six years of fighting on the Thai-Cambodian border.

Major-General Salya Sriphen, Thai eastern force commander, told reporters that the defenders destroyed three of the Soviet-supplied T-54 tanks and two M-113 armoured personnel carriers.

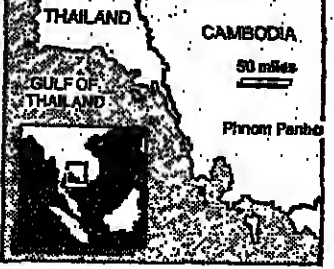
I slipped into Ampil at 10 a.m. and watched panicky guerrillas shout "There are tanks coming," and they run

away shouting "Let's go, let's go," when armour broke through Ampil's three outer defence rings and roared into the heart of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front headquarters.

Smoke billowed from parts of the camp as the armoured vehicles clanked in, one of them up the camp's main road about 600 yards from the command bunker.

The artillery fire stopped for about 10 minutes each hour, apparently to allow time to adjust and correct their range.

Several other sources said some guerrillas pulled out of Ampil, at least briefly, to seek



(Pichai Nippittavit was one of three reporters to have entered the battlefield.)

South Korean opposition steps up poll pressure

From David Watts, Tokyo

Leaders of the South Korean human rights movement yesterday called on the Government to guarantee the safe return from exile of Mr Kim Dae Jung, a leading dissident, later this month.

As the group of 14 leading churchmen, intellectuals and lawyers met to demand more democratic government it was reported that another dissident had been given a warning that the Government might use force to stop his participation in the launching of a new political party.

Both developments are part of the gathering of political steam in South Korea as opponents of President Chun Doo Hwan prepare for elections in February. The elections are certain to be a severe test for all political elements in the country and for the US Government, which has made it clear it wants Mr Kim to be allowed back into Korea.

The Seoul Government has advised him not to return and said that if he does he will be arrested and jailed to serve the balance of a 22-year term for sedition. Senator Edward Kennedy has said he might accompany Mr Kim on his return.

The spokesman at yesterday's human rights group meeting said they were discussing a legal right to hold a national convention before the elections.

called for a free press and the peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula.

The Governments warning was issued to Mr Kim Young Sam, one of 15 political figures still banned from active politics by the Government. A ban on 84 others has been lifted.

At a weekend press conference Mr Kim Young Sam said he would continue his activities despite the threat. He is co-chairman of the newly formed Council for the Promotion of Democracy. It is widely expected that should Mr Kim Doo Jung return he will be the other co-chairman.

The council is behind the provisionally-named New Korean Democratic Party, which could become a formidable opponent of the Chun Government should it take root.

The new party was registered late last month and is attracting considerable interest with involvement of the two Kims. Work began on setting up local chapters yesterday, with the inauguration of the first in Seoul.

The meeting elected Mr Roh Seung Hwan chairman of the chapter.

The party is hoping to set up 23 chapters by the middle of this month in order to have the legal right to hold a national convention before the elections.

A booking to follow novel prize

Barcelona (AP) - Inspector José de Tomás García planned to give a press conference yesterday after receiving Spain's most important literary prize, the Premio Nadal.

Instead, he spent the morning at the local traffic violations office recovering his car which police colleagues had towed away on Sunday night as he slept after a celebration in the Ritz Hotel.

Inspector de Tomás, aged 41, a policeman in the south-eastern city of Valencia, won the £5,000 prize for his first novel, *On the other side of drugs*.

He first discovered his car was missing when he awoke and stepped out on his balcony. Later he found the parking ticket where his car should have been.

A Premio Nadal jury member described the inspector's novel as a work by an unknown author characterized by "a perfect blending of knowledge of the milieu and narration, using the actual language of the drug underworld".

Señor de Tomás said he had written it to demonstrate the horrors of the world of drugs. The police chiefs in Barcelona are so delighted that they decided yesterday to promote him.

Split hurts Social Democrats Party searches its soul for credibility

In the second of two articles Michael Binyon in Bonn looks at the opposition Social Democratic Party.

The Social Democrats do not expect to be back in government at the next election in 1987. Indeed barring a major and unforeseen crisis within the centre-right coalition, so sure is the SPD of remaining in opposition that it will not finish the thorough-going overhaul of its policies and structure before 1988.

The toppling of the former Chancellor, Herr Helmut Schmidt, and the subsequent resounding defeat in the 1983 election, opened ideological splits and divisions which were widened by the painful debate on the deployment of Nato missiles in West Germany.

The party lurched to the left, giving free rein to those who had chafed under the yoke of government responsibility and the crushing authority of Herr Schmidt.

This attempt to recapture the strongholds on the left and re-align its ranks all those opposed to the missiles and the new conservatism in Bonn. Not only has the SPD failed to capitalize on Government failures over the past year, but in local elections and opinion polls it has lost even more heavily than the Christian Democrats.

The party's strategy for recovery is based on the reformulation of its principles and the renewal of its cadres. This lengthy self-analysis has already been set in motion. It has been compared with the historic adoption 25 years ago of what has become known as the Godesberg Programme, which signalled the party's acceptance of West Germany as a capitalist country, a member of Nato and a firm ally of the United States.

The Godesberg Programme ended the party's self-imposed confinement behind class and ideological barricades. Some influential SPD members on the left, especially Herr Erhard Eppler, now think this platform itself needs considerable revision, though Herr Willy Brandt, party chairman for over 20 years, thinks it would be dangerous mistake to overturn the party's appeal to ideologically committed minority groups.

The challenge to the SPD, however, now comes not from the right but from the left - the Greens.

The SPD has an ambivalent attitude to this radical, ecological, pacifist movement that is attracting more voters in every election and setting the pace in many important political fields.

Herr Brandt would like the SPD to build a broad-based consensus "this side of the Christian Democrats", forming a loose alliance with the Greens but keeping them at arms length.

However, the party's right wing, those identified with the Schmidt line, have reassured

themselves after their humiliating defeat over missile deployment, and believe concessions to the Greens would fatally undermine the SPD's appeal to large sections of the middle-class, especially to industry and commerce.

And the Greens themselves are now split into two camps - realists ready for overtures to the SPD, and "fundamentalists", the radical heart of the party who want nothing to do with anything that smacks of establishment party politics.

The split was mainly responsible for the breakdown of the "toleration" by the Greens in Hesse of an SPD minority government. In the bitter recriminations that have followed, many in the SPD have been strengthened in believing the Greens will not play by the rules and it is time to take off the kid gloves.

The Greens, evidently surprised by, and unready for, their electoral success, have not yet reached the frontiers of their appeal that would force them to start thinking more seriously about how to translate into effect their slogans and protests.

The Social Democrats, also have a problem of leadership. Unlike the CDU, the position of party chairman and candidate for Chancellor has been separate. Though Herr Brandt still retains broad appeal among the young, and has been unusually vigorous recently, he is no longer an alternative to Herr Kohl.

Herr Hans-Jochen Vogel, the parliamentary leader defeated by Herr Kohl in 1983, is a fine and sharp speaker in the Bundestag, but he lacks charisma and has been unable to rouse or rally the dispirited party. Herr Johannes Rau, the capable Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, is much more likely to be the candidate in 1987.

The SPD insisted at its last party congress that it would have to start looking like a credible alternative government if it was to be a proper opposition. At the moment it is neither - a verdict today's voters seem to share.

Concluded

Agent Orange lawyers get \$9.2m

New York (AP) - A federal judge yesterday awarded \$9.2 million (£7.8 million) in fees and expenses to lawyers for the thousands of Vietnam veterans and their families who sued the makers of the wartime herbicide Agent Orange.

District Judge Jack Weinstein also gave his final approval to the \$180 million settlement that was reached on May 7.

Although no procedure has been worked out for distributing the bulk of the fund to veterans, Judge Weinstein said he was persuaded that "a viable plan" for distribution was possible.

Duarte blames Arena for murder of aide

San Salvador (Reuters) - President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador has said the murder of his chief government corruption investigator was part of a plot by members of the ultra-right-wing Nationalist Republican Alliance (Arena).

Señor Duarte made the statement on Sunday night as he left a funeral home in the capital where the body of Señor Pedro René Yanes had been taken. The investigator was

killed on Saturday by a gunman who was then shot dead by Señor Yanes's bodyguards.

Señor Yanes was the head of the presidential commission on ethics, a corruption investigation body, and the first member of Señor Duarte's Christian Democrat administration to be killed in what appeared to be a political assassination.

"It was a kind of plot. The causes are obviously of a political character," Señor Duarte said.

The bishop of Mannar, the Right Rev Thomas Savundaranayagam, yesterday deplored the killing of father Mary Basian, parish priest of St Anne's Church at Vankalai near Mannar in north-western Sri Lanka, by security forces on Sunday. He described it as a "cruel, inhumane, and unthinkable act against a man of God".

The bishop also protested against "the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation and other means of government mass media for beaming out false news that arms and ammunition were found in the

Bishop denounces Colombo for priest's death

From Donovan Moldrich, Colombo

Catholic church at Vankalai and that the church was used as a base to attack the security forces."

The Ministry of State said on Sunday that an army patrol had been shot at while passing the church. Eight rebels had allegedly been killed, five captured, and large quantities of explosives, ammunition and "terrorist" literature found inside the church.

Bishop Savundaranayagam said innocent civilians had been killed and the security forces had also unlawfully entered a

convent near the church. The bishop said there were fears that this sort of action would increase. He appealed to President Jayewardene to ensure it would not happen.

In another statement, Bishop Frank Marcus Fernando, president of the Roman Catholic Bishops Conference in Sri Lanka, said the media had reported. The Army was attacked by terrorists from the church, but his information was unprovoked attack on the church and its priest.

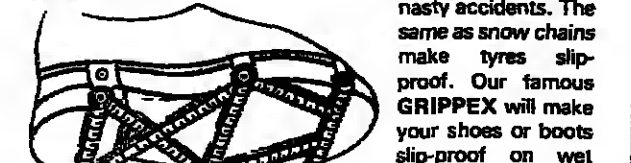
Urging the Government to hold an impartial inquiry at the highest level, Bishop Fernando said the version in the local press could prejudice the public and create unnecessary tension in the north and south.

The Government later ordered a police inquiry into the incident.

End of an era

Kuala Lumpur (AFP) Malaysia severed a 100-year link with Britain at the inaugural sitting of its Supreme Court to hear appeals previously sent to the Privy Council in London.

DON'T SLIP - WALK SAFE ON SNOW, FROST, AND ICE



WALK SAFE WITH GRIPPEX
Please state ladies or gents. This is the original model on sale for over 10 years. Do not confuse with other cheaper inferior models. Grippex is supplied by us to the Department of Health and Local Authorities. It will be the best spent money this winter. Buy now for the whole family. Don't wait.

Pair £4.95 + 85p. 2 Pairs £10.50 inc. Post.
Super Deluxe model also available at £6.95 + 85p pair. Made in Hong Kong.

DELUXE HOT KEY AND TORCH
BANISH ICED UP LOCKS!!
Our new dual purpose hot key-torch is the answer to frozen locks this winter. It contains both a defrosting rod and a built-in light for easy location. Switch on - extend the rod into the lock - defrosts in seconds. Simple! Heat and compact - easy to carry. Ideal gift.

Only £4.95 + 1.05 p.p.

HOPE'S

PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

It took a British company to develop Europe's most exciting new cars.

Peres promises all-out effort to rescue last stranded Falashas

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Amid intensive behind-the-scenes attempts to devise new ways of rescuing the black Jews of Ethiopia, Mr Shimon Peres, Israel's Prime Minister, promised yesterday to try to get out the estimated 12,500 still stranded.

Speaking about the suspended airlift for the first time since its premature disclosure by Israeli officials, Mr Peres said of the Falashas still at the mercy of the African drought: "I can say clearly that we shall not rest until all our brothers and sisters from Ethiopia come safely back home. It is their salvation, and nobody has to pay the price apart from our own people."

Addressing an audience at Hebrew University, Mr Peres added that the Ethiopian Jews had taken great personal risks in their efforts to come to Israel, and, in return, Israel would do everything possible for them.

"We have put aside all considerations, economic, political and religious, to open our hearts, minds and homes to really help them, this great, forlorn community."

Today Mr Peres is due to make an official statement to the Israeli parliament on operation Moses, which ended at the weekend.

After a Cabinet debate on Sunday on the airlift by the Belgian charter airline Trans European Airways, *The Times* was informed that a report was being submitted to the chief censor in Tel Aviv about its front-page reports yesterday on Israeli plans.

In a telephone call, Colonel Abi Gur-Ari, head of the Jerusalem military censor's office, told me that special instructions have been issued for all reports relating to the rescue to be submitted for censorship. A decision had not been taken about what sanctions, if any would follow yesterday's report.

According to the Jewish Agency, whose officials have been closely involved in planning the dramatic rescue operation, some 8,000 to 10,000 Falashas are still in Ethiopia.

Yesterday, for the first time, Israel's President, Mr Chaim Herzog, intervened in the fierce public debate that resulted from the leaking of details about the airlift by two officials from the Jewish Agency, and a subsequent press conference staged on the orders of Prime Minister's office.

"I must regretfully point out that we have a dubious talent for converting any admirable achievement into a matter of controversy," Mr Herzog said. "It is my plea that we do not make this splendid rescue of Ethiopian Jewry into an ugly chapter of accusations and slanders levelled by political groups against each other."

The president added: "This national endeavour should not become a partisan political subject. Even if grave mistakes had inadvertently been made, we must now all make every effort to quiet the storm... I am convinced that the more we succeed in removing the subject from the headlines, the greater the chances to rescue the remnant."

Mr Herzog also launched an emotional attack on what he said was "the blatant hypocrisy" of various Arab states which have criticized the Israeli operation, and attempted to get Sudan to withdraw its vital co-operation.

"With the oil revenue of a single day they could have rescued all the Palestinian refugees from their distress, and did not, and now they cry out against a rescue operation of the greatest nobility."

The first Falasha baby born since the airlift was delivered in Jerusalem on Friday. Although underweight, the boy's condition was reported as being good.



New beginning: Three Falasha children playing in a nursery near Ashkelon.

Eyes of the world on Geneva

Cruise the key, say Nordic duo

From Christopher Mosey Stockholm

The Swedish Prime Minister Mr Olof Palme, met Finland's President Mauno Koivisto yesterday in Stockholm in the shadow of the Geneva talks and concentrated on the threat to the security of the Nordic area posed by cruise missiles.

Statements by both leaders after the meeting were low key, so as not to interfere with any possible progress in Geneva. But there was private agreement that a Nordic initiative to outlaw cruise should be taken if there is no progress in talks between the superpowers.

President Koivisto said: "Assurances have to be given that these missiles will not violate the air space of neutral nations."

Mr Palme said he hoped the cruise issue would play a central role in the Geneva negotiations.

As the talks took place, Finnish troops abandoned the search for the remains of a Soviet missile, which went off course over Norway to explode after being fired from a submarine in the Barents Sea.

President Koivisto said he was not aware of the incident, which occurred on December 28, when he made a New Year's speech to the nation, calling for a ban on cruise missiles. "I heard about it on the news," he said yesterday. The incident was made on January 2.

Other subjects discussed included the need for a nuclear weapons-free zone in the Nordic area, and relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden, which have become strained in recent years.

Shultz shies from camera barrage

From Richard Owen, Geneva

It was a day when the eyes of the world were on two men who for the most part kept themselves closeted away from the prying cameras, much to the disappointment of the American television networks who have descended on Geneva in force.

There are no fewer than 450 American journalists in the city by the lake, a figure which dismayed Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State. He was heard to mutter: "Oh my God, no," under his breath, a reference to his well-known fear that excessive media coverage could give rise to unrealistic high expectations. His talks with Mr Gromyko, after all, are supposed to set an agenda rather than achieve total disarmament overnight.

Mr Gromyko, who spoke in English on arrival, was clearly aware of the need for public relations. But the Soviet media team consists of just 15 people, including the Tass men normally resident in Geneva anyway.

Far from subjecting the talks to media overkill, Tass maintained an uncharacteristic silence, issuing only a two-line despatch after lunch. A read-fact Tass explained this was due not to lack of guidance from the Kremlin, but to three-hour communications breakdown between Geneva and Moscow.

The breakdown evidently did not affect Mr Gromyko, who reportedly spoke to Moscow between the two negotiating sessions while Mr Shultz was on the line to Mr Reagan in Washington.

Wife's concern over Shcharansky

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Geneva - Extreme concern about the condition of the Soviet dissident, Mr Anatoly Shcharansky, 37, was voiced yesterday by his wife, Avital (Alan McGregor writes). She told a press conference that his mother was told on December 27 by a senior Communist official in Moscow that he had been removed from Christopol Prison to a hospital three months previously and that accounted for "the total breakdown in contact."

Mr Shcharansky said "A concentrated effort must be made for his release. The situation may be critical."

For the morning session a 10-car cavalcade of senior American officials swept through the gates of the Soviet mission, a modern building set back from the road and painted white, despite its official name which is the Villa Rosa.

"Are you tired?" Mr Gromyko asked Mr Shultz as they sat on a sofa beneath a portrait of President Chernenko. No, said Mr Shultz.

Outside on the Avenue de la Baix, the world's reporters waited in freezing Moscow-style temperatures for any sign of progress, held back by a phalanx of armed security guards.

Local officials were puzzled by Mr Gromyko's complaint to Mr Pierre Aubert, the Swiss Foreign Minister, that Switzerland was failing to provide adequate security for Soviet citizens.

Barbie 'will expose resistance heroes'

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Spectacular "revelations" about reputed heroes of the French resistance have been promised during the trial of Klaus Barbie, the so-called "Butcher of Lyons", which is now expected towards the end of this year.

M Christian Riss, the examining magistrate, has completed his preliminary investigations after nearly two years of work. He has submitted his report to the public prosecutor who will draw up the documents and set a date for the trial.

Barbie, who has been held in prison in Lyons since his expulsion from Bolivia in February 1983, has been charged with "crimes against humanity" in connection with the death of more than 4,000 French resistance fighters and Jews, and the deportation of 7,500 others, when serving as an SS officer in Lyons between 1942 and 1944. Maître Jacques vergès, Barbie's lawyer, announced that his client would make "revelations" at his trial concerning "certain people" who had profited or received honours because of their reputed role in the resistance. The disclosures "will not only make a lot of noise, but will also hurt", he promised.

Maître Vergès caused an uproar just over a year ago when he claimed that Jean Moulin, the French resistance leader, was not beaten to death in prison by Barbie in June 1944, as is generally supposed, but committed suicide in despair after being betrayed by other members of the resistance.

He has not named any names, but there have been rumours that figures, alive and dead, across the French political spectrum may be implicated, with little to indicate whether the allegations are true.

The timing of the disclosures could be particularly embarrassing if judicial sources are right in suggesting that the trial will begin at the end of this year, before the critical parliamentary elections in March next year.

The American syndicated newspaper columnist, Jack Anderson, quoting unidentified "intelligence sources", recently suggested that Barbie's trial was being deliberately delayed by those in important places, who feared being denounced. Mr Anderson claimed that the French authorities were hoping that Barbie, who is 71 and in poor health, would die before being brought before the courts.

Of the original eight charges of crimes against humanity brought against Barbie, only three have been retained by M Riss. The others had to be dropped for technical reasons or for lack of supporting evidence.

Barbie is now charged with the deportation to German concentration camps of 650 people, including 330 Jews, from Lyons in August 1944; the deportation in February 1943 of 86 members of the Lyons committee of the Union Generale des Israelites de France, including the father of M Robert Badinter, the French Minister of Justice; and the deportation of 55 Jews, including 52 children, from a children's home in Izicux, near Lyons, in April 1943.

Barbie cannot be prosecuted for any "war crime" because the deadline for such prosecutions has long since expired. Nor may he be prosecuted for any crimes of which he was found guilty in his absence by French tribunals in the early 1950s. And for which he was twice condemned to death.

There is no time limit on crimes against humanity, but they apply only to groups of civilians and not to individuals. Barbie will not therefore be tried for the death of Jean Moulin.

Frank words leave Kennedy and Pik Botha worlds apart

From Ray Kennedy, Onderstepoort

The best laid plans of highly organized political bodies in Washington DC tend to go awry when they are exposed to the timelessness of Africa. So it was yesterday the second day of Senator Edward Kennedy's South African safari.

This spot in the middle of the hushveld is where the senator and his party are supposed to be enjoying a bluegrass meal for a traditional *Endaba*, a tribal pow-wow - except that in this case the Washington whizz kids had failed to research exactly how an *Endaba* proceeded.

The official schedule said: "11.30-12.30. Meeting with residents of Mathepoed black-spot area". It was 1.20pm when Chief Matope called the *Indaba* to order.

First there was a prayer. In rural Africa prayers are sung, not muttered, and the men and women of the village treated the senator to five minutes of instant harmony.

Then it was Chief Matope's turn. He outlined the history of the settlement, legally bought by his clan 74 years ago by word and gesture, pausing after every few words to let one of his sons translate into basic English.

All that the people of Mathepoed wanted was to see their children grow up and enjoy "this very lovely piece of land," Senator Kennedy said. "Now every night they have to wonder if the next day trucks and vans will come to take them to a different land. The only reason for this is the colour of their skin."

The senator was then due, more than two hours behind schedule, to fly to Onderstepoort, to see what the people of Mathepoed can expect. But his helicopter would not start and he decided to give it a miss and returned to Johannesburg, by car.

Close to the Sun City gambling centre, Onderstepoort is in an area on the edges of the "independent" homeland of Bophuthatswana and soon to be incorporated in it, which means the people of Mathepoed will lose their South African citizenship as soon as they are dumped here. It was one of the key issues in the talks between the Senator and Mr Botha.

Two British stars of rowing die in crash

Two prominent Britons in the world of rowing were killed in a road accident yesterday near Auxerre in Burgundy, on the Lyons-Paris motorway.

They were Graeme Hall, coach of the Cambridge crew for several years and of the British Olympic eight in Los Angeles last summer, and Sally Bloomfield, who rowed for Britain in the women's double sculls in the Olympic regatta. They were returning from a skiing holiday.

Mr Hall's son and daughter were injured in the crash but not seriously.

Jim Rathbone, page 20

Ex-MP held for robbery

Ludwigshafen (AP) - A former Free Democrat MP was arrested for allegedly robbing a jewellery store and striking two witnesses with a pistol.

Police said that Hans-Otto Scholl, aged 51, former chairman and Whip of his party in the state of Rhineland-Palatinate, remained in investigative custody.

Governor back

Frankfort, Kentucky (AP) - Governor Martha Layne Collins, aged 48, returned to work for the first time since undergoing emergency abdominal surgery in London in November to remove a piece of glass, she swallowed. The glass punctured an intestine.

Belgian choice

Brussels (Reuters) - Mr Frans Groenings, aged 62, was named as Belgium's new Finance Minister and one of the country's three deputy prime ministers, replacing his fellow Flemish Liberal, Willy De Clercq, who becomes a European Commissioner.

Lange pledge

Wellington (Reuters) - The New Zealand Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, said his government would do all in its power to make the South Pacific a nuclear weapons free zone. "If there is morality in question, the moral is in the action," he said.

Strip poster

Peking (AP) - Chinese archaeologists have unearthed in Gansu province more than 23,000 bamboo strips inscribed with writings from the Han dynasty (206 BC-AD 220), including the earliest known "wanted" posters for a fugitive - a maid who ran away from a mansion.

Border killings

Nairobi (AFP) - Two Tanzanian militiamen were killed when Kenyan police opened fire on them by mistake after a cattle rustling incident in the Mara region on the Kenya-Tanzania border, Dar es Salaam radio reported.

Order in class

Delhi (Reuters) - India's new education minister, Mr K. C. Pant, has ordered strict classroom discipline - not for students but for teachers. He banned lack of punctuality, gossiping and having visitors in offices.

Visits stopped

Vigo (AP) - Passengers on the British cruise ship *Sea Princess* were unable to disembark during a stop in this north-western Spanish port because of a demonstration by shipyard workers angry over job losses.

Desert run

Brisbane, (Reuters) - Ron Grant, aged 41, is halfway across Australia's 250-mile wide Simpson Desert in an attempt to be the first to run across it in summer. He ran round Australia in 1983.

Manila murder

Manila (AP) - Mr Jan David Rakoff, an American holiday firm executive, was found dead in his burning apartment here apparently clubbed to death with a piece of metal torn from a gas stove.

Late breakfast

Paris (Reuters) - France's first weekday breakfast television failed to go on the air because of a strike by technicians for pay rises and extra staff. The network said it had been "postponed".

Ferry sinks

Manila (AP) - One passenger died and 20 are missing after high waves sank a ferry with 512 passengers on board near Butuan City harbour in the southern Philippines.

Pipeline blast

Giessen, West Germany (AP) - A Nato pipeline escaped damage from a bomb attack near here overnight, but an adjacent Nato petrol depot was slightly damaged.

Smokers pay

Peking (Reuters) - Smokers brought China almost \$4 billion in taxes last year, its second largest source of revenue after the oil industry, the official *People's Daily* said.

Damascus holds key as Naqqoura teams wait

From Robert Fisk, Naqqoura

For different reasons but with the same apparent lethargy, Lebanese and Israeli military delegates continued their negotiations yesterday for an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon.

Israeli officers claimed there could be no progress until Syria's Baath party - which they regard as Lebanon's real government - had finished its congress in Damascus. Lebanese officers insisted that the Israelis submit a detailed withdrawal plan before they could even discuss security along Israel's northern border.

But yesterday, there was a significant shift in Israel's line. Before Christmas, Israeli spokesmen were suggesting that Israel's patience was almost at an end: that if the Lebanese did not produce any worthwhile proposals by yesterday's session here, the Israeli Army might simply begin its withdrawal from Sidon, whatever the consequences to the Lebanese.

Yesterday, the Israeli spokesman - faced with absolutely no concessions from the Lebanese - expressed his confidence that security arrangements could be found in southern Lebanon to the benefit of both sides.

The Israelis, however, also made it known that they were not pleased with Lebanon's unwillingness to compromise. In a closing statement, the Israeli delegation charged that Lebanon "evaded giving a clear answer" to earlier demands.

Both sides have been resigned to inconsequential days of talks under the somewhat impatient gaze of General William Callaghan and his United Nations officers at Naqqoura.

The Lebanese have angered the UN by suggesting that UN troops have been assisting, albeit by default, the Israeli occupation army. Israel, for its part, has continued to suggest that the UN should form a buffer zone between Israeli and Syrian forces in the lower Bekaa valley, an idea which the UN believes will merely re-emphasize the partition of Lebanon.



Lebanon's chief negotiator, Brigadier-General Muhammad al-Haj, in pensive mood yesterday.

Judge's testimony buoys Sharon

Tel Aviv (Reuters) - The Israeli Minister, Mr Ariel Sharon, architect of Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon, left yesterday for New York to continue his libel suit against *Time* magazine.

The Justice Ministry said the former Supreme Court president, Mr Yitzhak Kahane, who headed Israel's inquiry into the 1982 Beirut massacre of Palestinian refugees, had testified that a secret appendix of his report did not indicate that Mr Sharon discussed revenge with Phalangist militiamen.

Mr Sharon, Defence Minister at the time, is suing the magazine for \$50 million (£42 million) for alleging that the appendix said he had discussed avenging the death of Bashir Gemayel, the Phalangist leader and president-elect, with Gemayel's family.

Before leaving, a jubilant Mr Sharon told reporters that the new testimony "proves beyond any doubt *Time* magazine lied."

A Justice Ministry spokesman said Mr Kahane replied "no" to the following three questions submitted by the court:

Do the documents show or hint that Mr Sharon held a discussion with the Gemayel family or a member of the Phalangists in which he discussed the need of avenging the murder?

Do they indicate that Mr Sharon held a discussion with a Phalangist in which either mentioned the need for revenge?

Do they indicate that Mr Sharon knew in advance the Phalangists would massacre civilians if they entered the Beirut camps unaccompanied by Israeli forces?

Charges dropped for lack of evidence

Barbie is now charged with the deportation to German concentration camps of 650 people, including 330 Jews, from Lyons in August 1944; the deportation in February 1943 of 86 members of the Lyons committee of the Union Generale des Israelites de France, including the father of M Robert Badinter, the French Minister of Justice; and the deportation of 55 Jews, including 52 children, from a children's home in Izicux, near Lyons, in April 1943.

Barbie cannot be prosecuted for any "war crime" because the deadline for such prosecutions has long since expired. Nor may he be prosecuted for any crimes of which he was found guilty in his absence by French tribunals in the early 1950s. And for which he was twice condemned to death.

There is no time limit on crimes against humanity, but they apply only to groups of civilians and not to individuals. Barbie will not therefore be tried for the death of Jean Moulin.

No time for showmanship or empty promises in Europe says Delors

The EEC has got to progress or decline. That was the "basic formula" offered by M Jacques Delors yesterday when he presided at the first meeting of the new European Commission in Brussels.

He told the press immediately afterwards that he had made three resolutions. The first was not to make a big spectacle out of his presidency. The second was to make no ill-considered promises. The third was not to give way to "Euro-optimism".

He said his 27 years of association with the Community had taught him that it was a dry and difficult subject. Even if it was tempting to try to adopt a salesman's technique, he knew there were too many pitfalls. The Community institutions had been adrift for some years, and the Commission had its back against the wall. It was no time for showmanship.

As far as promises were concerned, he was only too aware that the Council of Ministers alone had the decision-making right. The Commission could make clever proposals and push things along. It could even cause trouble "in the right way at the right time". But it should not make promises it could not keep.

In refusing to give way to pessimism he argued that it was better to seek reasons for hope. There was a danger of a "gilded decline" with a high standard of living a politicians masked recession and growing unemployment.

"We have to find reasons for hope and action," he said. "The basic line of my approach will be to see what we can put the people of Europe to do. I may be wrong perhaps we should spend time drawing attention to the long decline before us. But I am engaged to say there are reasons for hope."

The President said he had toured all 10 EEC capitals and had been pleasantly surprised to find how much more aware Governments were of the problems to be faced than they were when he had made a similar tour five years before.

The problems existed regardless of the Community's existence. Europe was not a panacea, but it was easier to tackle problems collectively than individually. There were multiplying effects over and above what any one country could do on its own.

AUSTIN ROVER



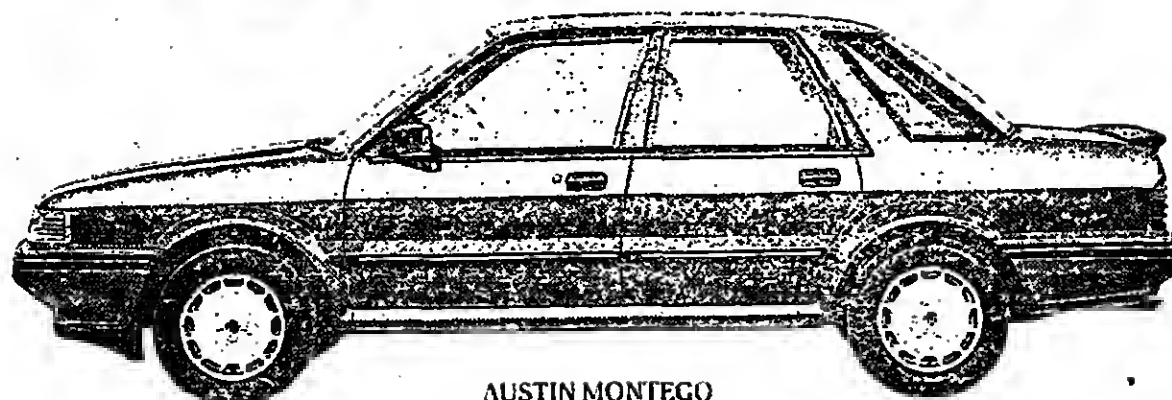
The new cars:



AUSTIN METRO 5 DOOR



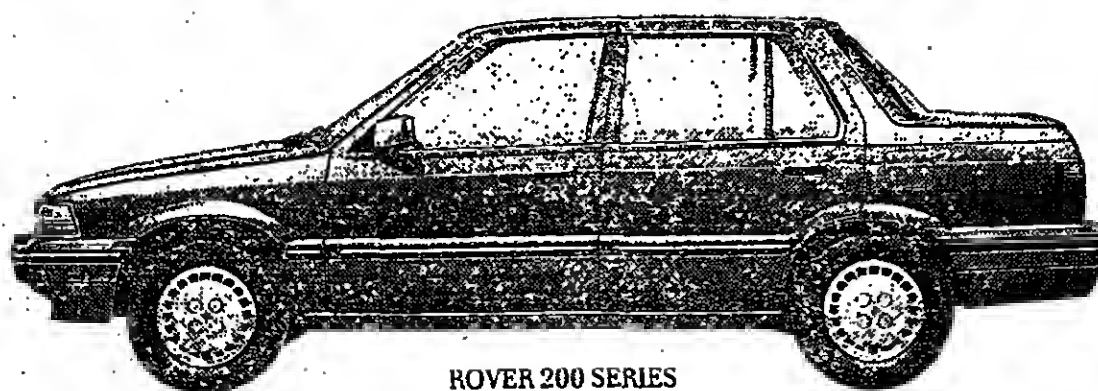
MG MAESTRO 2.0 EFI



AUSTIN MONTEGO



AUSTIN MONTEGO ESTATE



ROVER 200 SERIES

A little less than three years ago, Austin Rover Group was born.

With it came new people. New attitudes. New ideas.

And to show for it, there are now four new ranges of cars, and a new range of vans.

Among these, there are many exciting new prospects for '85:

The best selling Metro, for instance, sports a new interior, new fascia and aerodynamic front end, and it now comes with 5 doors as well as 3. It beats the rest by miles on miles per gallon, too.

Then there's Maestro.

As part of the 1985 range, Maestro adds a 2-litre

fuel injection MG. It does 0-60 in 8.5 seconds, powering to 115 mph*. Some family car!

Not to be out-performed, the new 8-car Montego family is joined by five new estate cars - the first British estates with a 7-seat option.

And from Rover comes the new compact 200 series. A breed of Rover that combines traditional values with more than a little panache.

This new high technology company doesn't stop at first class car design. We deliver more.

We deliver low running costs.

Through fuel efficiency, modest service charges and that old-fashioned quality, value for money.

We deliver care.

Today, every Austin Rover car from Mini to Rover, comes complete with "Supercare," the most comprehensive customer care plan in the motor industry. Backed up by the country's largest and most accessible dealer network.

And, just as we are committed to offering the most competitive products, so our dealers are committed to compete hardest for your custom.

All of which means there's never been a better time to visit your Austin Rover dealer.

D.O.T. figs: Metro 1.0 HLE. Simulated urban cycle 48.1 mpg (5.9 L/100 km). Constant 56 mph 67.6 mpg (4.2 L/100 km). Constant 75 mph 46.4 mpg (6.1 L/100 km). *Manufacturer's data.

The company:

AUSTIN ROVER



Worth dressing up for the part



三宅一生の発想と展開
ISSEY MIYAKE



Next month, Japanese designer Issey Miyake (above) stages an exhibition at The Boilerhouse. His radical ideas about shape and texture of clothes have won him a fervent fashion following. Actress Irene Worth explains how she has taken his clothes on stage and into her life



Irene Worth and her new coat take to the boards tonight in *Coriolanus*. "Our raiment and state of body would bewray what state of life we have led," the actress will declaim, as Volturnia to her son. The tattered rags on view to the National Theatre audience were spotted a month ago behind the plate glass of a shop window. "Most people would not realize that a fashionable designer could produce something for the raggedy look of a city under siege," says Irene Worth. "I never realized when I saw it that I would wear it for myself. I thought those kind of clothes were just for 'young things'."

Irene Worth's love affair with Issey Miyake's clothes started when she went into his London shop to try on the theatrical coat. He is not the first designer, she explains proudly, that she has put on the stage. Zandra Rhodes, Mainbocher and the New York Couturier, Valentina, have all appeared in her past performances. "after the fashion-aware actress realized their potential."

We met at the studio where the ebullient Miss Worth was explaining to the hairdresser that she wanted her hair to look rumpled and punky, not tidy and matronly.

"I hate anything that is a la mode," she says. "I like the fashion that means running with the herd. I love style and original line and vision. Clothes that really say something are eternal. This has youth in it!"

She is wearing a striped cotton tunic and trousers in a tactile weave with sleeves a contrasting liquorice black taffeta. With it, she puts a sculptural bracelet, designed by the American sculptor Alexander Calder and borrowed from a close friend.

Irene Worth is 68 and her fashion experience, as well as her acting career, has a wide span. At the time she was most involved with clothes, she dressed in the impeccable tailoring of London designers like John Cavanagh and Michael who made her "one of the most wonderful coats in blue, red and as high as a cloud." In her Valentina couture, she appeared on stage with Sir Alec Guinness in a modern dress version of *All's Well That Ends Well*.

She is intrigued, she says, by the fashion revolution in the Sixties when she bought Ossie Clark shirts and a flamboyant Bill Gibb leather suit decorated with silver chrysanthemums. In Issey Miyake's clothes, she finds "the marvellous freedom and sense of ingenuity we had in the Sixties."

"Clothes are a natural way of being creative if you are not an artist. It gives every woman the chance to express herself. I adored that ethnic period when you threw on 25 neckties."

Peter Hall's *Coriolanus* demands a great deal of her as an actress, but the play is in repertoire at the National Theatre, it runs all this week and again in mid-February and March. So that Irene Worth is not faced with constant pressure, Christmas was spent in an escape to the sun.

I was treated to a dress-rehearsal of the hot-weather wardrobe in an intricately-cut white-sand coat dress ("will you behold the beauty of this!") and then an impromptu theatrical performance in another more dramatic Issey Miyake outfit of checked kimono coat, tunic and wide trousers.

"I appreciate the creative energy that goes into making good clothes," she says. "What Issey Miyake has is a genius for structure that inadvertently is very comfortable. It is a completely new way of constructing clothes that seems almost medieval."

There is another off-stage Irene Worth, who came home from the sun last weekend to a frozen English winter. She wears classic cashmere sweaters "in all the subtle heathery colours that are so flattering to women in the English light."

She recalls tweed bought in Ireland in colours that "seem to hide themselves in sunlight and sing out under an overcast sky." She says she is realistic about her age, but aware of the world she lives in. In the Sixties, her skirts were slightly shortened. Now she tries to draw a fine line "between looking dandy or ridiculous."

Miyake himself claims that his clothes are not especially Japanese; they are rather the creations of a designer who comes from Japan. Irene Worth disagrees.

"This is profoundly influenced by the Japanese," she says of the rugged textures and simple lines. "The great pots come into this. Funny enough, I have had for years a passionate interest in classical Japanese theatre where everything has a meaning even if we don't understand it."

Fashion is about change, and Irene Worth has radically changed her own style since the ladylike 1950s and the wilder fashion years that followed.

I asked her if she would be faithful now to the Miyake concept. A puckish smile lit up her face as she replied: "Monotony kills. I am always faithful but I would not like everybody to be wearing it. I must not be a walking fashion plate. That's why I hate rhinestones and all that circus. It was brought up to believe that it is vulgar for people to notice what we wear."

I suggested that some people might think the Miyake clothes (to say nothing of her previous enthusiasms). Zandra Rhodes made a very bold fashion statement.

"I think they're very quiet clothes," she replied. "They are clothes to admire, not clothes to show off. Good design never shows off."

Photographs by Clive Arrowsmith



Irene Worth wears Issey Miyake's graphic and textural clothes from his new collections at Issey Miyake, 21 Sloane Street, London SW1 and Plantation, 270 Brompton Road, London SW3.

Miss Worth's make-up by Mary Vango

Hair by Debbie Horgan at Daniel Galvin Colour Salon

LONDON'S FINEST SELECTION OF LUXURY BEDS - ALL REDUCED IN OUR WINTER SALE - NOW ON

BED BARGAINS - BED BARGAINS		
The best of quality pocketed mattresses on springs - 12" deep. For superior comfort and back support, that last!		
6'0" x 6'6" STAPLES DIPLOMAT	£2,028	£1,521
6'0" x 6'6" SLEEPZEEZ EXCELLENCE	£1,010	£1,207
5'6" x 6'6" REYXON AMBASSADOR	£1,017	£765
5'6" x 6'6" VI-SPRING VISCOUNTS	£866	£649
5'6" x 6'6" MILLBROOK ROMSEY	£343	£407
5'6" x 6'6" STAPLES CONSUL	£1,148	£861
5'6" x 6'6" SLEEPZEEZ EATON	£620	£450
5'6" x 6'6" VI-SPRING VITALITY	£376	£282
5'6" x 6'6" SLEEPZEEZ EXECUTIVE pair	£1,051	£790
SPECIAL OFFERS		
SLEEPZEEZ CAUCASIA Double bed size	£878	£699
REYXON MANHATTAN Double bed size	£812	£649
QUODLER HYDRAPO Double bed size	£630	£499
CONTINENTAL QUALITY - SLEEP SAVING		
New White Goose Down Filled Continental Quilt	£155	£124
4'6" x 6'6" Single bed size	£216	£172
6'6" x 6'6" Double bed size	£268	£211
7'6" x 7'6" Kingsize	£360	£288
8'6" x 8'6" Superking		

Free delivery on orders over £100 in England and Wales. Serves open six days a week. Multi-story car parking by rear of buildings.

London Bedding Centre
26-27 Sloane Street, London SW1 X 9NA Tel. 01-235 7541/4
Also at Bourne Ave., The Square, Bournemouth Tel. 224820

Issey Miyake was born in Hiroshima. His clothes are the fall-out of another emotive historical moment - the May 1968 revolution in Paris. The young Japanese designer, who was working in France, turned his face against haute couture and created a revolutionary concept of dress.

"I am Japanese and we have a fantastic tradition not only of art, but of people's minds, lifestyle and nature," says Issey Miyake. To the next breath he will admit that his wrapped and draped garments, flowing from one shape into another, owe a lot to the traditions of Japanese, especially to Madame Vionnet and her bias cutting.

Miyake's fabrics are indubitably Japanese. His fabric innovations are a hallmark of his style and of the avant garde Japanese movement that has challenged Paris fashion in the 1980s.

The Miyake design studio arranges marriages between technology and traditional peasant

workwear to produce a new generation of materials. As Issey's fashion collection can contain as many as 300 different fabrics, all with a strong surface interest or contrast of texture. Materials look like tree bark, like crinkled paper, a matt, tactile grass paper weave is followed by shiny, laminated space-age polyurethane.

These textural fabrics are made up into clothes that approximate to the shape of the body but never grasp it. Miyake says that he finds the Western tradition of dress too fitted and that he wants "to make things that are free both mentally and physically". This translates into garments that are free from Western concepts of sexuality and allure, as well as from silhouette and fit.

The clothes lap the body, cut not square and two-dimensional like a kimono, but shaped without creating a line. The garments express themselves as the body moves underneath and they are also mobile: a hood turns into a sleeve or a cape falls chameleonic-like into a soft skirt.

The exhibition at the Boilerhouse will project Issey

Miyake's strong self-image and his uncompromising sense of design, so vividly expressed in his Paris shows and theatrical Tokyo productions.

I hope it will also show the wittier side of Issey, who may talk like a poet of harmony between body and fabric, but who also makes sculptured breastplates in black plastic and body cocoons plumped up in a cushion of air.

Inside that moulded breastplate beats a commercial heart. Unlike many innovative designers, Miyake's clothes sell in shops around the world (two in London) and to his fervent fashion followers.

Issey Miyake's *Bodyworks*, Fashion Without Taboos, at The Boilerhouse, Victoria and Albert Museum from February 27 until March 28.

TOMORROW

Billie Whitelaw on her unique working relationship with Samuel Beckett

MURRAY ARBEID

SALE

FROM MONDAY 7th JANUARY Afternoon, cocktail and evening dresses at half-price and less.

169 Sloane Street, London SW1
Telephone: 01-235 5618

FREDERICK FOX

SALE

From Monday 7th January Boutique and model hats drastically reduced in price.

169 Sloane Street, London SW1
Telephone: 01-235 5618

Ku
The Jewel Box Collection
SALE NOW ON
WINTER STOCK HALF PRICE AND LESS
FROM MONDAY 7th JANUARY TO FRIDAY 11th
10 am - 5 pm
18 Woodstock Street, London W1
01-629734

Aguecheek

SALE NOW ON

valentino
BOUTIQUE

35 SLOANE STREET
160 NEW BOND STREET

BASILE

MEN - WOMEN
21 NEW BOND STREET

GIORGIO ARMANI

MEN - WOMEN - CHILDREN
123 NEW BOND STREET

erreuno
15 SLOANE STREET

emanuel ungarelli

153a NEW BOND STREET

WARDROBE SALE

FINAL REDUCTIONS
3 GROSVENOR STREET, W.1
17 CHILTERN STREET, W.1

SAINT LAURENT

rive gauche
WOMAN'S SALE NOW ON
112 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W1
Tel: 01-482 1000

ALLANS

SALE NOW!
COME AND SEE THE LOVELY FABRICS
DON'T HAVE - YOU'LL BE GLAD YOU CAME
56/58 Duke Street
Off Oxford Street, London W1M 6HS
Mon-Fri 9-6
Sat 9-1

THE TIMES DIARY

Nitze picking

Paul Nitze, George Shultz's right-hand man at Geneva, must have felt like shooting a missile through the Swiss guards at the Intercontinental Hotel yesterday. When he tried to enter the hotel - the Americans have taken over an entire floor - the guards refused to believe who he was and, despite protests, turned him unceremoniously into the street. Not only have they no respect for age - Nitze is 78 - but their memories are at fault. It was Nitze, after all, who led the US team at the last Geneva arms negotiations. Meanwhile, if there is a shred of optimism over the talks it is not being shown by the Swiss. With their usual tact, they have just declared full steam ahead on a £2 billion project to build a nuclear fall-out shelter for every citizen. Gromyko and Shultz, keep talking.

In the can

The government has been outwitted in its bid to stop the nation chuckling over an Argentine film comedy about war. After two screenings of *Funny Dirty Little War* by the Institute of Contemporary Arts in London in November, the Department of Trade last month enforced an embargo on Argentine imports to prevent the ICA repeating it or selling it to television. The institute has now dodged the ban by obtaining a print from New York and will show it for three weeks in the spring. And the BBC has snapped it up for screening in a year's time.



Already?

A reader in Wimbledon, sends me this postmark stamped on a letter he has received. He wonders if he has overslept. Perhaps the Post Office can help?

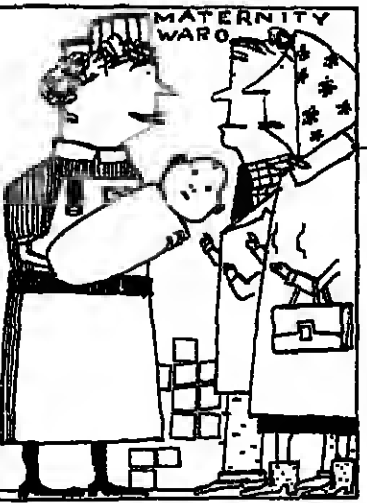
Turbulence

Tony Benn's former PPS, Brian Sedgemoor, who lists in *Who's Who* his sole recreation as "sleeping on the grass," thought he was in for the big sleep last week. On a flight from Venice to Heathrow the intercom blasted out "Attention, attention. This is an emergency..." The steward then burst in, "Relax," he said. The captain pressed the wrong button. It should have been the no-smoking one.

Peak travel

In a *Radio Times* advert placed by the Highlands and Islands Development Board, would-be holiday-makers are invited "Come and broaden your views." Certainly the board could not have broader views: the glossy photograph shown is captioned "The Cuillin mountains on the Isle of Skye." Anyone who knows his mountains will tell you they are in fact the Cuillin on the Trotternish Peninsula.

BARRY FANTONI



"Congratulations. You're the parents of a Private Member's Bill"

Hodder man out

Hodder and Stoughton were in turmoil yesterday after the resignation of Richard Cohen, their fiction editor for six years. They fear that top literary, including Jeffrey Archer, Fay Weldon, V. S. Pritchett, Hilary Spurling and Alan Judd, will follow their favourite editor to Century, where he is to launch a new literary imprint this spring. The money-spinning Archer is understood to be anxious to retain Cohen's magic way with his prose. Cohen insists, however, that "excellent author though he is," Archer's novels would hardly find their way into the highbrow lists he will now compile. Cohen, a British Olympic fencer, is already searching for a name for the new imprint, having rejected suggestions from his father-in-law to call it Sabre. "I'm giving up professional fencing to win the Booker prize for Century," he says.

Two's company

After my disclosure that cocaine-smuggling *Spectator* columnist Taki is to be sent back to America on his release from Fentonville, I can reveal that TV actor Stacy Keach is also to be returned to the US. Keach, who plays Mike Hammer in the Mickey Spillane detective series, is serving a month - also for release in June and will see nothing more of England except for a brief flash of greenery between Reading and Heathrow. When arrested, Keach was on his way to a London studio to do a TV voice-over. I just hope it carries.

PHS

Put Britain on the Rights road

by Richard Holme

Each year, under governments of both complexions, the citizens of Britain have been increasingly dwarfed by the power of the state, buttressed by its complex and anonymous structure of administration. In the past decade the United Kingdom has been convicted of contravention of the European Convention of Human Rights no fewer than 11 times.

A Bill of Rights is clearly needed. It has the support of a wide range of Conservative opinion. Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, and Sir Keith Joseph, Education Secretary, are among its supporters.

In June, two prominent Tory critics of Mrs Thatcher's policies, Geoffrey Rippon and Terence Higgins, were among 107 Conservative MPs who signed an early day motion calling for a bill incorporating the European Convention on Human Rights into UK law. Yet this government, well into its second term, still does not act.

Some see the reason in the speech Mrs Thatcher gave at the Carlton Club in November in which she betrayed the impatience of someone who regards constitutional reform at best as a distraction from the real issues facing Britain and at worst as an attempt to restrain her freedom of action. In fact the reaction of any other ideological politician would be the same.

A simplistic version of the rules of public life suits all politicians in a hurry. They are at home with a constitution which has no system of checks and balances, and no

possibility of sensible reform. Britain is a unitary state without qualification. It is governed by an Executive responsible in name only to a House of Commons which, with a whipped party majority, may decide what it will. The courts may not peer behind the thick curtains of the state.

As the delicate web of shared assumptions about freedom and the rule of law, tolerance and democracy, is torn apart by the growing ferocity of partisan politics, the constitution stands revealed in all its famous invisibility. The recent furor over the nationalization of shipbuilders without adequate compensation, abolition of the GLC and the removal of the rights of union membership at GCHQ showed that constitutional points of reference, which every other civilised democracy observes, simply do not exist.

Some object that Parliament, through specific Acts, should provide whatever protection is necessary. To this there are several answers. First, Acts of Parliament are necessarily random in their coverage with yawning gaps between them. Secondly, minorities, such as prisoners, mental patients or the handicapped are virtually powerless in making themselves heard. Thirdly, no government, however benevolent its intentions, may be depended upon constantly and consistently to protect the rights of its subjects. Nor, as we know, can the independently-minded MP do very much since the legislature is too often and too much the creature of the Executive.

It is sometimes averred that with a right of ultimate appeal to the European Commission of Human Rights, an obligation imposed by treaty on the United Kingdom, there is no need to incorporate the Convention into UK law. Yet for every citizen with the resources and patience to pursue a case for up to eight years all the way to Strasbourg, there are hundreds more who, finding no remedy in the UK courts, have had to suffer the full weight of Executive power.

Many MPs of all parties support incorporation. Others hang back, suspicious of any measure which would apparently allow the courts to challenge Parliament. But that does not take sufficient account of the freedom of the individual under the law. Parliamentary sovereignty is a necessary but not a sufficient condition of liberty. It must be exercised in a context of respect for human rights.

1988, the last year in which the government can call an election, will be the 300th anniversary of the Bill of Rights of 1688. It would be a fitting celebration for the country which once led the world in constitutional democracy to have ensured the same standard of protection for individual rights that every other civilised democracy now enjoys.

The author is chairman of the Constitutional Reform Centre, which is co-ordinating the new Rights campaign.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

The truth about Nicechapovich



I have frequently drawn attention to a curious habit which many people in this country seem addicted to: it is the habit of hailing every new Soviet leader as a truly enlightened and liberal figure, vastly different from his brutal and obdurate predecessors, who is going to sweep away tyranny in his own country with one hand while encouraging mutual trust and friendship in ours with the other. The addicts of this habit do not seem to notice that they are thus obliged, by implication, to classify their new hero, the moment he goes, as among the brutal and obdurate ones, repeating the reclassification every time they greet the new dawn in the new hero: what they never do is to denounce a Soviet tyrant while he is actually tyrannizing.

Malenkov, Khrushchev, Brezhnev, Andropov, now Chernomir; each of them frees the addicts to admit part (usually a small part) of the truth about the previous messiah while hailing the advent of the new one. Indeed, it has now gone so far that the next Soviet leader, Mr Gorbachov, is being promoted in the same fashion, even though Chernomir is still alive.

Robert Conquest coined a name for the all-purpose Soviet redeemer: he is Ivan Nicechapovich Peacemaker. But - or perhaps I mean so - it is necessary for us to remind ourselves, before the current Ivan NP is buried with full military honours, of what kind of man he is, or more precisely, what kind of system the Soviet ruler, whoever he may be at any given moment, lives by and directs.

As it chances, I have information today which does indeed serve to remind us of that which so many voices in Britain are raised in order to make us forget.

First, there is the case of Dr Anatoly Koryagin, Dr Koryagin, as my readers may recall, is a Soviet psychiatrist who committed the one unforgivable crime against Soviet medical ethics: he examined a Soviet dissident who had been incarcerated in one of the Soviet Union's madhouses-for-the-sane, found that there was nothing mentally wrong with the man, and said so. For this, he was sent to a concentration camp, and later to a prison, where he is now reported to be dying; he has been weakened by the hunger strikes he has endured as a protest against the frightful conditions in which he is kept, and as an attempt to persuade the authorities to allow him a visit from his wife. He is receiving no medical treatment: in plain English, he is being slowly and methodically murdered, and by the time these words appear he may already be dead, a martyr to the truth and to his determination to uphold the standards of his profession as a doctor.

Other news I have today emerges from two of the more repulsive aspects of Soviet tyranny: the refusal of the authorities to allow Soviet citizens to leave the country and settle elsewhere, and the increasing, and increasingly institutionalized, anti-semitism which has for many decades been inseparable

from Soviet communism. On the former, the Soviet argument is that all those citizens who wish to leave have already been allowed to do so, so that the thousands of "refuseniks" (who are mainly Jewish) are either non-existent or anti-Soviet slanderers, or even both.

In the Soviet Union, the private or semi-private teaching of foreign languages is encouraged as a socially useful activity, and one only, is forbidden, and the prohibition is ferociously maintained with long prison sentences: the language is Hebrew. The ban is in force partly because of domestic Soviet anti-semitic policies and prejudices (many Soviet Jews, suffering more and more for their identity, have sought solace in the learning of their ancient language), partly because it is the language of modern Israel, which as a Jewish state is *ipso facto* to be condemned, partly because refuseniks (almost invariably sacked from their jobs as soon as they apply for emigration) can eke out a living by such teaching, and partly because the bond it offers tends to strengthen the determination of those who give the lie to Soviet statements by persisting in their desire to leave the country for ever.

Three Soviet Jews have recently learned what a Jew in the Soviet Union must face if he wants to teach Hebrew to those who want to learn

NUJ members: last call

The ballot for editor of the union's newspaper, *The Journalist*, closes on January 13. Those members who wish to keep the paper out of the hands of the left-wing extremists in the union are urged to vote (by numbers, not with crosses) 1 for PATERSON and 2 for TURNER, and not to put any number by the names of the other two candidates.

it. They are Yuly Edelstein, Alexander Kholmiansky and Josef Bernstein: they are aged respectively 26, 34 and 47.

Mr Edelstein, in mid-December, underwent a show trial on a charge of possessing forbidden drugs, viz., one gram of marijuana and eight grams of opium "in the raw stalk." No evidence was given to support the prosecution's case that Mr Edelstein used such drugs: the militia men who arrested him said that the drugs had been found on a window-sill, though there are no sills to the window of his flat: experts in these matters point out that to make usable opium from the raw stalk is impossible without a laboratory process (to which, of course, Mr Edelstein would have had no access); and the prosecutor ordered his arrest on a charge of possessing illegal drugs before sending the substances for analysis.

Before the trial, the guards were ordered, being briefed; they were told that the defendant was a Jewish nationalist who had been criminally dealing in drugs, and ordered to fill the public seats and prevent any genuine member of the public getting in (in the event, only Mr Edelstein's mother and wife were allowed to attend). The defence was not permitted to call any witnesses, and Mr Edelstein was sentenced to three years in prison.

The second victim, Alexander Kholmiansky, was charged with possessing a revolver and ammunition. These things were "found" in his room in the flat he shares with his parents: the only person in the flat at the time of the search by militia men was Mr Kholmiansky senior, and he was not present when the actual "find" was made. The militia men also planted some Hebrew texts, one of which turned out to be a document removed, in

an earlier search, from the home of another young man who was learning Hebrew: the only possible conclusion is that the production of incriminating documents is so inefficient that some of them have to be used twice. Mr Kholmiansky has not yet been tried, but has been held for more than three months in prison; he embarked on a hunger strike, and when last heard of was being forcibly fed.

The third teacher of the forbidden language, Josef Bernstein, was returning from the consecration of his mother's gravestone when he was attacked by a gang of militia-men. He resisted, and was sentenced to four years imprisonment for "anti-Soviet actions."

In prison, he was so badly beaten up that when his wife managed to get permission to visit him, she could recognize him only by his voice (they have been married for 25 years). The prison authorities claimed that he had inflicted the injuries on himself (he has lost the sight of one eye and much of the sight of the other); they told his wife that unless both he and she cooperated, he would face a new charge of causing grievous bodily harm to himself. When she asked for medical assistance for her husband, it was refused.

After Mrs Thatcher had met the latest Ivan Nicechapovich, she said: "I like Mr Gorbachov; we can do business together." I have to remind her that, in an earlier day, there were senior figures in the Conservative Party who liked Herr von Ribbentrop and who not only could but did "do business together" with him. Happily, their approbation did not save him from subsequently being hanged for, among other things, complicity in persecution and murder.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1985

As the Royal Doulton grazes my scalp...

Kensington, (despatch delayed)

Day One of Harrods Sale, and there I was picking my way over the slumped bodies who had succumbed to the heat and pausing only to dismember the odd Japanese from my raincoat. I wove my way through the dynastic harridans who man Perfumery and fetched up at the swinishly silly delight at the cool serenity of the Emergency Stairs.

I sopped up the most worrying of the perspiration with a rag I always keep by me and started bobbing up the stairs as if hell breathed fury behind me, for the art of the first day of the Sale is never to stop for a moment; even pause for a milli-second and you usher in all the sensations of despair, utter foolishness and the panic of poverty, not to say, rendering yourself liable to be trampled to death - for the first-day sales shopper is a mean and vilely determined animal, as I was to discover as I attacked the fortified mountains of porcelain and glass.

Now I had been there on

reconnaissance a few days earlier when they were setting it all up. I had watched a young man in a trance taping down the lids of hundreds and hundreds of Wedgwood bonbon boxes. On earth was going to buy them all? A couple of girls who were sitting on the trestle tables that were soon to hold more china and glass than it is possible to imagine could ever exist. Rather touchingly, they had been discussing the colour scheme of the differing baizes, and now on Day One you couldn't even see the china, let alone the tables, so walked in was it by a mass of sweating grim-faced resolve, apparently long-starved of plates.

Entire families (the youngest detailed to go for saucers) jostled with single ladies in opulent furs. One woman from not around here stumbled under the weight of a Royal Worcester tureen and her yashmak slipped so that nothing of her face was visible save the moustache. When I went to assist her she hissed, "My husband, he kill

you" so I hot-footed away, deftly skirting a man who demanded of his wife that she inspect his rear for he was convinced that something was sticking in him. From my vantage point it looked like a piece of Coalport shrapnel but now I was being barged on by a very large man clutching eight of those taped Wedgwood boxes, and so hard was he barging that I only narrowly averted a 32-piece tea service having

considerably more. One young woman hit me with her tote bag, which seemed rather unfriendly, and made no when she did it again. The gist of the gesture was that I was standing where she wanted to be, and plainly she intended to carry on this assault until I did something about it. The trouble was I couldn't move because a truly ancient crumpled lady was slumped at my feet, embracing a pair of decanters. I was unsure as to whether or not she had died, but certainly the handbag-thumping was becoming vexing and you know how it is in the heat of the moment - I

sort of shimmed down to the old lady's level and slid a hand over her face to see if she was breathing and then she was shrieking, "Mine! Mine!" and clutching the decanters to her with all the zeal of a red-hot lover.

I had more or less had enough by now, and the need for fresh air was strong. The last person to have proved beyond a reasonable doubt that he had felt less than warm in Harrods was presented with a hamper and given a round of applause. Nothing of the kind had ever happened to me, my entire body assuming all the patina and allure of a Sumo wrestler whenever I'm in the place. But now I was thrashing through the doors into the blissful sleet of the Brompton Road and I thought I would chance a taxi. The Green Man courteously ignored me and then I heard, "Is him! Kill Kill!" and it was the lady in the bathmat and I thought I shouldn't bother with a cab after all for it seemed such a nice afternoon for a run.

Joseph Connolly

Roger Scruton

Dr Owen's faulty prescription

It is an established convention that the prime minister seeks recommendations from the leaders of the other main political parties before advising the Queen as to who might fittingly be named in a list of honours. The present Labour leader has adopted a policy of asking no recommendations; in the circumstances, this is to be expected. It is more surprising to find the same policy pursued by the leader of the SDP. For the SDP's appeal rests in its claim to combine broadly socialist - or at least interventionist - policies with an underlying respect for the principles and procedures of the British constitution.

Of course, a constitution is a living, changing thing, with vital, and also decaying, parts. The Labour Party believes the House of Lords to be already decayed and fit for amputation. If it rejects the idea of the same of the honours system, however, if Labour has a serious principle from which such conclusions follow, it is that the entire constitution, in so far as it limits the power of a future socialist government, is a nuisance, and had better be done away with. Not so the SDP, which respects the idea of constitutional government and owes its success to the public belief that it would not, as Labour promises to do, make "irreversible" changes in its own favour. If it rejects the idea of political honours, therefore, it is for some other reason than hostility to the principle of constitution.

As things stand, political honours serve two very important purposes. First, because they include peerages, they enable the prime minister to ensure that the Upper House contains members valued by the opposing parties, and competent to speak for them. If Dr Owen believes - as he seems to believe - in the persistence of the House of Lords, ought he not to ensure that his party is properly represented in it?

Secondly, and more importantly, political honours serve the function of debanking politics. Honours issue from the Crown, and are granted for services to the Crown and to the people represented in the person and office of the monarch. All of us are grateful when our favourite actor, conductor or footballer is honoured. For the Crown is the symbolic representative of a community and, by conferring in our private enthusiasms, it gives them public authority and objective force. Politicians may also be honoured, and when this happens, the status of the individual is raised, while that of politics is lowered. We come to see that honour is higher than power, and that power does not suffice (although it may help) to secure it. Through the system of honours, therefore, the public is enabled to perceive two vital distinctions, that between authority and power, and that between the sovereign state and

the powers which strive for influence within it. Honours clarify the logic of politics, and emphasize precisely what is most precious in our constitution, which is that political power is at every point checked and diminished by the authority which stems from another source. By highlighting a politician, the Queen reminds him that it is she, not he, who rules the country. And in accepting the honours, the politician shows his loyalty not only to the sovereign but also to the constitution which defines his power.

Moreover, the honouring of politicians, while it lowers the status of their calling, also recognizes the public to them, by showing that politics is, after all, as honourable as football. Politicians should be grateful for this. However, such is the arrogance of their profession that they frequently affect to despise these "innocent tokens of public esteem," believing themselves to enjoy the eminence that can only be diminished by symbols as ceremonial and ineffective as a knighthood or a CBE.

Politicians who reject the honours system should therefore be looked upon, with the gravest suspicion. They may, like Mr Benn, affect an unwelcome contempt for dignities and titles, a righteous refusal of all personal rewards for their services to a higher cause. But you can be fairly sure that their real motive is quite different from that which they would like you to ascribe to them. Their real motive is power, and the desire to ensure that power becomes the single source of worldly influence, and the final title to respect. By appropriating all honour to themselves and their calling, politicians hope to extinguish the major limitation of their power: the Crown itself, which is the true representative of the British people.

Since Dr Owen believes in limited politics, and lacks the Labour Party's philistine contempt for custom, he ought to show his acceptance of our way of life and institutions in the most painless manner available to him. He should endorse the system of honours by making his own suggestions for future beneficiaries. No doubt he was as pleased as the majority of British subjects at the peerages conferred on Len Murray and Frank Chapple. No doubt he too was delighted that Naomi Mitchison, tireless champion of the true Fabian persuasion, should have been honoured alongside the greatest Wagner conductor since Furtwängler. But to feel this delight, while not supporting the institution from which it flows, is to neglect a vital public duty, obedience to which may yet prove necessary to the SDP's survival.

The author is editor of the Salisbury Review.

Peter Kellner

And e'er the twain shall meet

This morning I can announce the solution to a mystery. Last week the BBC's *Today* programme announced that its listeners had chosen Arthur Scargill as man of the year and Margaret Thatcher as woman of the year. How, it was asked, could the intelligent audience of such an excellent programme come to such a perverse pair of conclusions?

The answer is simple. It flows from the fact that the programme insisted on two winners: one man and one woman. In fact there was a single victor. The prize should have gone to the androgynous personality who has transformed British politics - Martha Scargill.

Scargill is a special kind of leader. S/he is a conviction politician who plays to win, and refuses to accept the best available compromise. "Give and take" does not figure in Scargill's vocabulary. "Moderate" is a term of abuse. If Scargill were a chess player there would be no question of ever offering or accepting a draw: each game would be fought to a final checkmate, even if that took months.

For Scargill's supporters - on picket lines, in boardrooms and among the more serious journalists to papers large and small - such death-or-glory approach to everything is exhilarating. Each challenge is clear-cut; each issue is simple. There is no need to be distracted by morale-sapping doubts: either we win or they do, and blow the rules.

The miners' strike has revealed the true character of Scargill's politics. The present strike is quite different from previous disputes. The findings of the Whitford inquiry in 1972 and the Relativity Commission in 1974 gave the miners largely what they wanted - but the point was that the process by which those disputes were settled commanded almost universal respect.

(One of the enduring fallacies of our age is that the miners destroyed the Heath government in 1974 and won their strike only because Labour won the election. In fact the miners' victory was the result of Mr Heath's decision to mount a relativities inquiry into miners' pay; that inquiry unearthed evidence that confirmed the miners' case quite independently of the fact that a general election campaign was under way.)

Scargill's approach is to resolve the miners' strike not by widening the area of consent, but by highlighting the degree of conflict. S/he enthusiastically promotes the strike as a necessary battle between rival class interests - a battle long deferred by the conciliatory, ramby-paralytic approach of past leaders. Scargill takes pride in both delivering and accepting insults about "the enemy within".

Absolutely central to this approach is the need for unquestioning loyalty by Scargill's supporters. Scargill was elected on a platform that explicitly repudiated the style of the previous leadership, but having obtained that mandate, s/he sees little need for further ballots - on whether to strike, for example, or who should run the coal board, or who should be chairman of the Conservative Party.

Instead, Scargill offers leadership and demands obedience. It is only by securing discipline in the ranks that s/he can hope for victory. From this it follows that dissenters must be silenced. Dissenters are not regarded as people with a legitimate right to speak their mind; they are treated with the utmost contempt as "scabs" who would s/he would never speak to them again.

Instead Scargill has developed the great populist facility of using television to speak directly to the public. In each interview s/he knows exactly what s/he wants to say, and says it, whatever the interviewer asks. "If you will allow me to finish, Sir Robin," is a favourite Scargill expression. S/he takes great care, too, over the way s/he looks: no appearance can take place until every golden strand of Scargill's hair is carefully in place.

The impact of Scargill's politics is likely to endure. One specific consequence concerns the role of the police. Scargill has no time for the traditional view that the police today perform a neutral role. Instead, s/he sees the police force as an arm of the state. S/he believes passionately - along with most Marxists and members of the Institute of Directors - that there are fundamental defects in Britain's social system; and in any conflict that results, it is inevitable that the police will be required to take sides.

In the long run I do not believe Scargill's politics will survive, because its accumulating costs will prove unacceptable to voters. What is less clear is who will benefit from its defeat. There could be no more savage irony than if it were to be the Liberal/SDP Alliance. For although the Alliance appears to be the exact antithesis of everything Scargill stands for, they share one lethal obsession: a conviction that there exists no legitimate and rational opposite political group with whom power should alternate.

What David Owen and Steel, like Martha Scargill, fear most in 1985 is a revival of tolerant and compassionate Labour and Conservative parties. The rest of us can only hope that those fears prove to be empty justifications.

The author is political editor of the New Statesman.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

EDUCATING TEACHERS

Public education is at a turning point. As a statement of demographic fact, that is unexceptionable. The next half-century will inevitably require the reorganisation of schools and the redistribution of teachers as the system adjusts to the trough in numbers of primary school children, and an approach to the minimum of those in secondary schools. Local authority schools could advance, their teachers freshly motivated for the task of giving youth the stimulus and anchorage to face a world of economic change. In so doing the teachers would rebuild a public confidence jarred by the precipitate and ideological reorganisation of secondary schooling. They might recruit new parents, employers and communities dismayed by professional *amateur* propriety that not only built a thick wall around the classroom but concealed also the enthusiastic response of many teachers in their laboratories and curriculum discussions. In the new technologies and opportunities of the 1980s.

At issue now is the realism of a proud profession, one of whose enduring traits has been a slight distance from the commons and goings of a hard world. The career structure for school teachers is unsatisfactory. It provides too few incentives for younger teachers. It rewards the wrong qualities. It is ill-suited to the shake out that demography and curriculum change demand. Sir Keith Joseph's outline of a new structure hinged on new tests of teachers' prowess - as described at the North of England Education Conference on Friday - is no alien intervention; it follows closely the proposals from the local authorities published last autumn.

Questions abound. What is the role in this assessment for parents, for employers, for other members of schools' sadly under-utilised governing bodies? Where are the safeguards against marauders in the head-teacher's study? The construction of a career for the good teacher who is to be encouraged to remain in the classroom rather than become an administrator for the sake of "promotion" will be costly and Sir Keith must be more specific on how far change can be financed from the pool, how much additional cash is required.

These are points for negotiation but a principle needs firmly and clearly to be struck now. Professionalism - for example, the commitment to a job that leads teachers to give up leisure hours - is a valuable dimension to the public employment of teachers. But professionalism cannot substitute for managerial discipline. The division between teachers' pay and teachers' hours and quality of work evident in the split between the Burnham negotiating machinery and local authority conditions of service committees is a nonsense made no more acceptable by the fact that in five years Mrs Thatcher's government has not dared tamper with the Remuneration of Teachers Act. What Sir Keith is belatedly proposing is the application to the schools of the simplest - and highest - norms of management, by measuring hours and quality of work against payment. Nothing in such a project need damage the ethical dimension of education. In present circumstances, teachers have everything to gain.

To effect change Sir Keith's tools are cumbersome. Ultimately he can promulgate national regulations, yet even those would require the sincere adherence of both local authorities and head teachers. Persuasion is a preferable method to compulsion, and it is a pity that Sir Keith does not have, like some of his predecessors at education, more of the touch of the propagandist, able to communicate the validity of his schemes to the classroom teacher whose anxieties are genuine but whose desire for a better-ordered school is great. Against Sir Keith stand one, perhaps more, of the teachers' unions. A month ago, the National Union of Teachers walked out of negotiations with the local authorities on reforming the career structure; the same union, channelling the hopes and fears of its members into the single conduit of "militant" action, often led locally by political militants who would be the first to be exposed by a better system of teacher appraisal, threatens months of disruption.

Against this barrier to educational progress - a union whose leaders seem to have learnt their rhetoric in Mr Scargill's school of blue-collar negativism - Sir Keith has two weapons. He must, one, continue to preach the gospel of qualitative change and, perhaps, reveal more of his sweeteners for the new professional career teacher. But, second, he must refuse the NUT claim of more money for nil change in educational and professional practice. To budget would be conclusively to throw away the once-for-all opportunities for reform thrown up by these unprecedented reductions in numbers of children at school.

NEW NEW CALEDONIA

When central government faces a violent separatist minority and a passionately unitary majority in the same territory, British minds inevitably turn to Ulster. The French government has at least two such problems on its hands at present. The less serious is in Corsica: it is a mess but not yet a hopeless one, because, as we remarked last Summer, there is "no clear religious or cultural demarcation of majority and minority".

At the other end of the world, but still French, lies New Caledonia. There the divide is not religious (many of the natives are Catholics) but most definitely cultural and, what is worse, racial. Those who want independence are native Kanaks (Melanesians). Those who want to stay French are settlers - mainly French, but needing to carry other immigrant labourers from less remote places along with them to tip the arithmetical balance in their favour.

The forces are evenly balanced, that there is no real chance of either acquiescing peacefully in the other's victory. So Mr Edgar Pisani, President Mitterrand's special envoy, has looked for a way of giving both of them the essence of what they want: an independent state with all the trappings of sovereignty, such as UN membership, for the Kanaks, but continued association with France, which would remain responsible for the territory's external defence and internal security, for the settlers, whose rights would be guaranteed. The capital, Nouméa, would have a special self-governing status taking the bizarre form of a long-term lease from the independent government to a special mixed committee.

An ingenious proposal, but one which apparently defies a primary rule of logic: the law of the excluded middle. A state, one would think, is either independent or not. The presence of foreign forces is not the litmus test, but their use when it comes to internal security surely is. Are they to take orders from the independent government? If so, how can France guarantee the position of the settlers after independence? If not, how can the state be called sovereign? The precedent of the 1969 constitution to Cyprus, with its similar combination of entrenched communal rights and foreign guarantees, comes to mind. It is hardly encouraging.

THE LIFE OF THE SOVIET MINER

Doobass miners have contributed a million troubles to striking British miners as a demonstration of solidarity, according to Tass reports. As if to prove how well Soviet miners are integrated into the government of the USSR, Mr Gorbachev's delegation to Britain included a section head from a Donetsk mine, Mr Ivan Strelchenko, who is in the youth affairs commission of the Supreme Soviet. Not only the British families that enjoyed Black Sea holidays are impressed by labour relations in the USSR; the English-language broadcasts of Moscow Radio frequently carry interviews with visiting British trade unionists who praise the absence of unemployment, strikes and class barriers.

We have indeed many severe labour problems requiring urgent solution, and should of course be prepared to learn from other societies. But the real lessons of how workers live in the USSR are often concealed behind the propaganda mirage and Potemkin village of the official tour. There is in fact unemployment, although on a relatively small scale; there is no unemployment benefit; however, there are occasional strikes and even some evidence of major worker riots when tens of thousands of demonstrators were suppressed by troops and ringleaders later executed. It is usually reports of the first western reports of

these disturbances can be properly substantiated.

More widespread, however, are the difficulties caused by underemployment and miserably low wages. At the official rate of exchange the Soviet miners' troubles are worth almost as many pounds, but since roubles cannot legally be taken out of the USSR, a Soviet tourist would be lucky to buy even the present shrinking pound for each smuggled five-rouble note. The average industrial worker receives less than 300 roubles a month, including various allowances from public funds. Rents are very low, but so are housing standards. The Soviet press gives some shocking examples: a new five-storey block of flats collapsed just before it was due to be occupied; another has no services long after the first residents have moved in.

This makes the Soviet miners' life all the more generous, if truly given. They are better paid than most workers in the USSR, but suffer from the same periodic shortages of even the most mundane consumer goods, from queues to scissors, from flour to meat, wasting hours in queues and black-market queues. But vodka can always be found and alcoholism is a major problem. Trade union officials, chosen by the party, rather than their fellow workers, devote their efforts to increasing production

But politics often have to defy the laws of logic, and it is by no means certain that M. Pisani's critics have any better solution to offer. The settler demand for a simple reassertion of law and order is hardly good enough, given the delicate demographic balance and the fact that many of the settlers are of very recent vintage. It is here that the parallel with Ulster most obviously breaks down - unless it were to be drawn with Ulster of the 1640s rather than the 1980s.

The most obvious and immediate problem is to get a majority for M. Pisani's proposals in a referendum. Apparently the Kanaks are willing to give them a try, presumably reckoning they represent the best that can be achieved before a French fighting government returns to power and that nominal sovereignty once achieved would naturally tend to develop into real sovereignty. The settlers, fearing just that and having every reason to hope for a French right-wing government next year, will be difficult if not impossible to win over. Will the disenfranchisement of those who have less than three years' residence be sufficient to tip the scales? It will be a very near thing. Is more violence, before and after the poll, the only thing that New Caledonians can confidently expect?

A stark choice for Ireland

From Lord Lytton
Sir, On Christmas Eve you reported the Cardinal Primate of all Ireland as saying that there would be no change in Northern Ireland whilst Mrs Margaret Thatcher remained Prime Minister.

From a lower level of importance I suggest that there will be no change in Southern Ireland whilst Cardinal Tomás Ó Fiaich remains Primate.

The change sought by the cardinal is acceptance of Irish unity by the North. By contrast the change sought by many of us is acceptance of British unity by the South.

Reverting to 1922, I witnessed in grief and indignation the partition of the British Isles to appease Dublin. At the time I suspected that such a move was not in accord with the wishes of the majority. In this clearly I was mistaken.

Being a fervent adherent of the right in political self-determination wherever possible (art. 1 of the UN Charter) I have long come to support the "freedom" of Southern Ireland from Westminster.

The right claimed by Dublin from Westminster and granted by Westminster some 60 years ago is the same right which Belfast claims from Dublin and which Dublin has denied for some sixty years.

To my sorrow I have witnessed other prime ministers selling minorities "down the river" in the interest of peace - a peace to be followed by instant war sustained by the British taxpayer.

The Irish of Northern Ireland have at their own Dublin statute which, in my eyes, puts Northern patriots in a splot with traitors and Northern terrorists with crusaders for freedom in the odour of sanctity.

Unity would bring no solution - rather it would precipitate the culminating disaster for all Ireland. Without total recognition of permanent partition, as permanent as the partition between Dublin and Westminster, there will be no progress of note, and the cardinals of the twentieth century will not be free from blame.

Yours faithfully,
LYTTON,
House of Lords.

Royal engagements

From Mr T. C. M. O'Donovan
Sir, I have again carried out a survey of the engagements carried out by the Royal Family during 1984, as reported in your Court Circular.

Princess Alexandra	115	115	115	115	115
1. Official visits, opening ceremonies, and other appearances.					
2. Receptions, lunches, dinners and banquets.					
3. Meetings, including the Privy Council.					
4. Audiences given.					
5. Number of days spent travelling					

THE ARTS

Galleries

The tactful view of hunting

The British Sporting Heritage/The Charleston Artists Sotheby's

Inuit Eskimo Museum of Mankind

Paul Tanqueray Photographers' Gallery

Considering all that has been happening of late, from the distempers of Mars bars to the desecration of graves, it is bold, perhaps almost to foolhardiness, of Sotheby's to put on a loan show devoted to The British Sporting Heritage, from the collections mainly of members of the British Field Sports Society (until January 21). Mind you, it is a very tactfully selected show: of Landseer, for instance, we get *The Monarch of the Glen* and the relatively discreet *Death of the Stag in Glen Tilt* as a slight reminder that these creatures are also killed in sport, but not the - to modern sensibilities shocking - ferocity of *The Hunting of the Cheviot* or *The Otter Speared*. Indeed, there is relatively little note taken in the show that any killing actually occurs to make field sports into blood sports: for the most part the pictures are of calm English landscapes decorated with horses and dogs and a few riders picturesquely dressed in hunting pink, or men and boys negligently holding guns and hounds at rest.

Given that limitation - indeed no doubt partly because of that limitation - it is a very agreeable show. Perhaps too many undistinguished Edwardian paintings of hunting and stalking scenes: Lionel Edwards is all very well, as a sort of glorified magazine illustrator, but a little goes a very long way. On the other hand, there are some fascinating and unfamiliar works from earlier on, such as the three paintings from the series by Francis Barlow and John Vandervort, separately or in collaboration, for Shardeoles House towards the end of the seventeenth century, in which both Barlow's animals and Vandervort's portraits are much to be admired. There are more obscure pieces still which can give a lot of pleasure, such as the pair of anonymous early eighteenth-century pictures of men and dogs which provide evidence of what the spaniels of the time and the long-extinct Wiltshire Hound (wonderfully

majestic and melancholy) actually looked like. There are also, among the incidentals, curious wooden pieces which John Chinaman or the Man from Mars might well suppose to be ritual objects: that extraordinary altar to the gods of hunting, shooting and fishing, the Alcock Park Buffet of 1851, and the earlier but scarcely less odd Welsh oak cupboard-front of c.1550, carved with hunting scenes which look more likely to have emanated from Benin. It is illuminating to compare these celebrations of British sport with the artworks of the Inuit Eskimo on show at the Museum of Mankind throughout 1985. Almost all of them, of course, are associated one way or another with hunting, the central fact, and central necessity, of life in the North American Arctic. The concept of artwork in fact hardly occurs: beautiful as many of the ivory and wood carvings are, they are all either directly functional in the processes of hunting or getting about in the Arctic, or have a ritual significance which was no less real or practical to their makers. Particularly elegant and sophisticated are the carved walrus-ivory snow knives inscribed with hunting scenes or depictions of the quarry. But equally appealing are the small bone and ivory animal figures, the carved snow-goggles and the wood and ivory scrapers used in dressing animal skins. It is unfortunate that, when the Inuit started producing art as art, the results are so much inferior.

Back at Sotheby's, though on the other side of the building, is a show which could hardly present a sharper contrast with *The British Sporting Heritage*. If there was one thing that The Charleston Artists - Vanessa Bell, Duncan Grant and Their Friends (also until January 21) were emphatically not interested in, it was the whole business of hearty English philistine sport. That, at least, was the way they tended to look at it: in earlier generations it might have been perfectly possible to be an enthusiastic huntsman and at the same time a refined patron of the arts, but by the Bloomsbury era one had to choose between the two cultures. Everything in the Bloomsbury life (except the specifically urban element in the household) was epitomized by Charleston, the Sussex home of Duncan Grant and Vanessa Bell, and the show is organized by the Charleston Trust, which exists to ensure the integral preservation of the house and its contents.

Most striking as one looks



"Calm English landscapes decorated with horses and dogs and a few riders picturesquely dressed in hunting pink": John Ferneley's Equestrian portrait of Viscount Tamworth with huntsman and hounds (1808)

around this loan collection of largely unfamiliar works from the group is the extraordinary importance accorded to art within the art. Most of the interiors and still-lives not only contain incidentally, but positively feature, other works by friends and associates, such as the Omega cat in Edward Wolfe's painting, or admired works from elsewhere, as in two remarkable late Grants, the Queen Mother's splendid *Still Life with Maïssie* of 1971 and *The Sharaku Scarf* of 1972.



Vanessa Bell's owlish Self Portrait (1958) (detail)

the young Edith Sitwell from Sheffield. Indeed, the two Frys in the show, taken in conjunction with others which have recently surfaced in Omega shows and even the Academy's *Post-Impressionism*, do suggest that a show wholly devoted to his art might be illuminating. Though he can surely not be one of the great unsung, he looks like a much better painter than his lofty reputation as a critic might lead one to believe.

The Bloomsbury Group aimed to be the Beautiful People of their day, at least in terms of their sensibilities. Few of them would seem to have achieved beauty in the more literal, physical sense, as far as one can judge from the evidence in this show and elsewhere, though Vanessa Bell's 1930 *Portrait of Duncan Grant* does give one some idea why he should have been the cynosure of both sexes. But, if you are looking for the physically beautiful and glamorous of the inter-war period, you could hardly do better than visit the Photographers' Gallery and see the show devoted to the work of Paul Tanqueray, who will be celebrating his eightieth birthday during its run (it is on until March 1).

Tanqueray was - dread phrase - a leading society photographer. He began in 1925 as an assistant to Hugh Cecil,

John Russell Taylor

Concerts
Blowing for fun

British Flute Society Queen Elizabeth Hall

To tell the truth, there is not much flute music that I really care for. But it was only right and proper that the British Flute Society should have honoured the memory of Marcel Moyse with this concert. The man's influence on flute playing has been, and remains, a profound one.

In any event, Moyse would have approved thoroughly of this programme, most of which was given by players who experienced his teaching. For him, the sensual aspect of music mattered more than anything cerebral. In his eyes, the rambling proportions of Tulu's Grand Solo, Op. 79, would not have outweighed the work's charm, though he might have had something to say about Charles Dagnino's rather monochromatic interpretation.

Nor would the indulgent, but nevertheless sparkling, wit of two Taffanel *Fantasies* - one on Thomas's *Mignon* (played by William Bennett), the other on Der Freischütz (Edward

Beckett) - have done anything but thrill him. As Bennett explained, he loved a good tune, especially if it came from an opera.

The rest of the solo music was more sophisticated. I liked the open sound of Peter-Lukas Graf in Widor's relatively fast Suite, Op. 30, and its witty ending was perfectly brought off, thanks to the alertness of Anthony Hasted, whose piano accompaniments were still alive, if occasionally a little timid.

Michel Debost's lower register was strikingly penetrating in Caubert's Nocturne and Allegro Scherzando and in Saint-Saëns's delicious Romance. But Susan Milan, in Enescu's *Capriccio et Presto*, and Aurèle Nicolet, who played George-Hug's *Fantaisie*, scored more points for imagination in their choice of music as well as for the compelling quality of their playing.

To begin and end there was some Dvorak and highly sentimental Faure arranged for a whole choir of flutes directed by Trevor Wye. A nice idea, but the same sort of noise could be obtained from a quartet of musical saws.

Stephen Pettitt

Purcell Quartet Wigmore Hall

Lightening instrumental and vocal timbres, thinning out ensemble textures, bringing unwritten assumptions about ornamentation from the periphery to the centre of attention - these practices need never weaken baroque music's intensity, and may indeed help reflect its emotional message more truly. This crucial lesson taught by the rediscovery of the eighteenth-century performing style was reiterated again, and in marvellous manner, by the Purcell Quartet (not "string quartet" but "trio sonata" in format) and the soprano Emma Kirkby.

Moreover, their recital tapped the vast repertoire of rewarding music which will almost certainly be swept aside by the coming Euro-blitz of Bach and Handel. Not that much is heard of Jean-Féry Rebel in any year, a pity, since his *Tonbeau de Monsieur de Lully* (an elegant tribute from one of Louis XIV's composers to another) proved to be an unexpectedly entertaining catalogue of instrumental fashions at Versailles, with mournfulness confined only to an affecting contrapuntal movement serving to highlight Richard Boothby's sensitive and supple gambus playing.

Earlier, in pieces by Vivaldi, attention had rightly been on the violinists Catherine Mack-

intosh and Elizabeth Wallfisch, whose concern with minute details of phrasing and articulation would have seemed almost too fastidious, were not allied to a most subtle and imaginative dynamic scheme. In particular, they achieved the remarkable feat of investing each of Vivaldi's 20-odd variations on "La Follia" with a separate character, improvising delicate rhapsodic scales in the slower movements and tackling the allegros with virtuosic audacity. Even Robert Woolley's brash exploitation of the harpsichord's rattling percussive qualities seemed entirely appropriate in the finale.

Miss Kirkby gave an exemplary display of two totally contrasting styles of baroque singing. In Vivaldi's double-aria cantata *Genio l'onda* she brought a radiant security to a vocal line that curls, scurries and leaps through an enormous range. But still more impressive, perhaps, was her interpretation of Rameau's pastoral cantata *Le Berger fidèle*, where every tragic nuance was superbly controlled, and each crucial ornament placed perfectly for maximum expressive effect.

Richard Morrison

● A special scholarship has been awarded by the Peter Stuyvesant Foundation to mark the fiftieth anniversary of Glyndebourne Festival Opera. The scholarship, worth £2,000, has been awarded to the baritone Jeremy Munro.

Television

Manoeuvres of misbehaviour

BBC1 for the next six weeks provides fans of *The Boat* with an opportunity to bring themselves up to date on life below the ocean waves with *Submarine*. It began last night, *Ullin Found Captain* was the first of two parts dealing with the "Perisher" course. This is deviously devised by the Royal Navy to test whether aspiring captains have the performance to match their ambitions. It is said to cost £1m a man and, if they fail, their careers there is no second chance.

Four officers manoeuvred HM Submarine Oracle in turn against three misbehaving frigates turning to attack off the Isle of Arran. They performed not only under the eye of the camera but that of Commander Dai Evans, known as "the teacher", who is also an examiner. All four stood up to the camera well, showing the enthusiasm of schoolboys given a chance on a grand prix circuit, but Commander Evans pronounced that, in the real business, two were doing well, one not so well, and one was beginning to struggle. We will know who came through next week.

The photography, by Mike Radford, was superb and the drama considerable, not needing the over-emphasis of John Nettles's narration. Jonathan

Crane produced. I for one will be taking further dives. David Niven made 91 films, many of them rubbish, took an Oscar for *Separate Tables*, and died bravely at 75 before a terrible disease, maintaining his charm and immense popularity. There may be no such thing as the epitome of an Englishman but Mr Niven, perhaps, is what we, and certainly Hollywood, might imagine it ought to be. He was gentlemanly, a trifle raffish, well-groomed, witty and, we heard in Barry Norman's Hollywood Greats, on BBC1, universally popular.

He was successful quite late as a writer. The best things in the programme were Mr Niven himself demonstrating just how brilliant a raconteur he was. The tales apparently varied but not the execution.

So far as the films were concerned, Peter Ustinov sagely advised the rubbishy actors had to earn a living. Fair enough. John Mortimer, Ann Todd, Deborah Kerr, Douglas Fairbanks Jr. of course, Delbert Mann, Bryan Forbes and Mr Niven's sons, James and David, were among the character witnesses. The sons provided the only hint of shadow on a sunny reputation. Gin, they said, had a bad effect. Under its influence, their father had massacred them verbally. He gave it up when told.

There is no end of "Hollywood greats", of course, and though Mr Norman's programmes cannot reveal all, this, like most, was immensely watchable.

Dennis Hackett

Dance

Median Sadler's Wells

Stephen Montague, the American composer of the work premiered by Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet last week, describes his style as a fusion of romanticism and minimalism, and it would be hard to dissent. On first acquaintance it is a strong score and it seems to me that most of the credit for the highly enthusiastic applause that greeted *Median* must go to the music.

He has taken an existing piece, *At the White Edge of Phrygia*, changed it from a chamber work to one for full orchestra, and added a prologue. The powerful opening chords, crisp and emphatic, and the subsequent acceleration create a rhythm like that of a train pulling away and gathering pace; and the railway image recurs even in the more agitated rhythms of the later section. Brass and percussion dominate at first, and often thereafter, but there are also passages of hushed expectancy for strings and bells.

Jennifer Jackson, the choreographer, has been led by this music into a boldly forceful style. The prologue is set for Marion Tait with a group of six men, who pass her one to another along the line, invert her, lower her, form couples to prevent her escape. The way they partner her is curt and

dismissive; an unusual and interesting effect.

With the main part of the score, the stage is abandoned first to five more women; there follow passages for the whole cast, and a protracted sequence in which Tait and Stephen Wicks, Leanne Benjamin and Nicholas Millington take turns in brief fragments of double-work that echo the brusque antipathy of the opening section. Throughout the ballet, there is a theme of male aggressiveness and female defensiveness.

It looks rather striking, but I suspect that like Jackson's last creation, *Common Ground*, it is likely to give its all at first sight, and subsequently to provide rapidly diminishing returns. The reason for that is the lack, save at brief moments such as a tiny solo for Benjamin, of any real impetus and flow in the movement; instead, it relies heavily on grandiloquent gestures and static poses.

No complaints about the dancing which was excellent from Tait especially in the most exposed role, but also from other soloists and the whole cast. They made their effect in spite of hideous and eccentric costumes by Ella Hühne, which added pale blue to the red and purple of the setting, all in geometric shapes.

Barry Wordsworth, back in the pit as guest conductor, secured a wholly convincing orchestral account of the music.

John Percival



£5 worth of stamps-200 years of The Times.

Your full £5 worth of stamps - including a special page containing stamps of 4 different values. Interleaved with a vivid and candid celebration of two hundred turbulent years of 'The Thunderer' - The Times newspaper.

Enormously readable - historic illustrations in colour. Strewn with fascinating anecdotes about the famous and infamous! Many insights into the development of today's newspaper industry - all made possible by the approach and technology pioneered by The Times.

Buy 'The Story of The Times' Stamp Book at your post office while stocks last. Or return the coupon; we pay postage - both ways, and packing.

British STAMPS Masterpieces from the Royal Mail

To: British Philatelic Bureau, Dept RS AAA, FREEPOST (No stamp required), 28 Brandon Street, Edinburgh EH3 6BN

Please send a total of..... 'The Story of The Times' Stamp Book @ £5 (P&P free) each.

I enclose £..... in payment. Please make out Cheque/PO to British Philatelic Bureau, crossed 'A/C Payee' Or use National Girobank Account No: 11000099 Or debit my

Account ☐ Barclaycard/Visa ☐ (tick box)

CARD NO:

EXPIRY DATE:

NAME

ADDRESS

POSTCODE

SIGNATURE

Subject to Availability. Please allow 28 days for delivery.

EMILIO ESTEVEZ IN
REPO MAN
Written and Directed by ALEX COX
THE MOST ASTONISHING
FEATURE FILM DEBUT
SINCE STEVEN SPIELBERG'S
'DUPLICAT' 1991

STARTS THUR. 10th JAN
CHELSEA CINEMA
KINGS ROAD 351 3742

CAMDEN PLAZA
CAMDEN TOWN TUBE 485 2543
ELECTRIC SCREEN
PORTOBELLO ROAD 229 0594

STARTS FRIDAY JAN
CLASSIC
OXFORD STREET 636 0310

SPECIAL OFFER!
GERMANY
FROM £29.00
over 20 charter flights weekly:

	O.W. (outward)	JETFARE (return)	
Dusseldorf	£29	£39	All prices fully inclusive.
Frankfurt	£49	£59	
Hamburg	£49	£59	NO EXTRAS!
Hannover	£49	£59	
Stuttgart	£49	£59	Only limited number of seats available for departures up to 31.1.85.
Berlin	£59	£69	
Munich	£59	£69	

Please contact:
GTFTOURS
184 Kensington Church Street
LONDON W8
01-229 2474

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

The Post Office way to people's capitalism

Had your eyes strayed from the picture of Selma Scott on page 13 of *The Times* yesterday you would not have missed a large advertisement: "The Easy Way to Buy Gilts."

The method advertised is not new: for years the National Savings Stock Register, usually referred to still as the Post Office Register, has been gently gathering dust and about £1 billion of stock - a tiny fraction of gilts in issue. It needs little imagination however, to see the central role the NSSR might play in the people's capitalism.

Why, in fact, are we waiting? Did no one in Whitehall think of opening the register to British Telecom shares, admittedly not a government stock but a symbolic issue in its historic relationship with the Post Office and the first great propagation in Britain of popular share ownership?

There are two advantages of buying government securities by picking up a form at the Post Office and despatching it to the Bonds and Stock Office in Blackpool. The commission charged is very small and interest on stocks on the NSSR is paid without prior deduction of tax. It is not necessary to know or deal with a stockbroker or banker.

There are also disadvantages: the maximum amount of stock that may be bought in one day is £10,000, although there is no limit on the total amount invested, and no certainty that an order will be executed on the day it is received (and no certainty about the day it will be received). It may be, and it should be done the day after. As timing is one of the two essences of Stock Exchange dealing, the variable nature of the Post Office and the lack of instant response to orders might prove costly. There are two other disadvantages: not all government stocks can be dealt in through the Post Office, though the great majority can, and orders cannot be marked with a specific price.

If people's capitalism is to become more than a gleam in Mrs Thatcher's eye and not die with the submission of Telecom telephone vouchers, better marketing and vastly improved retail distribution of stocks and shares are the keys.

The Telecom flotation showed what could be done in selling shares to a wider public: if sufficient able minds and adequate incentives were applied to the job. But selling or buying in the stockholder's case, is only a third or at best half the story. Investors need efficient and easily understood ways in which to sell and perhaps to deal. The NSSR is an existing mechanism crying out to be brought up to date and put to new work.

The opportunity does not stop with the register. British Telecom already had the technically excellent but grossly underplayed, interactive Prestel. Here the brokers Hoare, Govett has shown the way, offering a dealing system to owners of Prestel television sets who register with them as a closed user. For a commission of 1.65 per cent, the budding Baruch can sit at home in the evening and key in his instructions to Hoare, Govett.

Hoare, Govett's pioneering was rewarded by the encouraging business it has done in television. The response on approximately 400 clients who have taken to the service is encouraging. If nothing else it should encourage the Government and Telecom itself, to examine the possibilities as a matter of urgency. The floating of British Airways would give them a magnificent opening.

Cassandra with an ambiguous look

M & G Group, one of the leading unit trust managers, today continues its almost single-handed role as the Cassandra of the City's rust to break down its traditional demarcation lines through the current series of proposed mergers among brokers, jobbers and bankers.

Hitherto David Hopkinson, the M & G's redoubtable managing director, has been a standard bearer of ethical

purity. But in the group's annual report the chairman, Andrew Caldecott, weighs in with a view that "ultimately we may be driven to the creation of the equivalent of a Securities and Exchange Commission. This would destroy a great deal of the flexibility and swiftness of action which have always been the City's hallmarks."

He reiterates the house line that the main danger is the new City combines will face irreconcilable conflicts of interest. More parochially, but no less importantly, Mr Caldecott adds his concern as to whether there will be an adequate market in the smaller equity issues so beloved of unit trusts and the smaller investor.

Just to underline the point, Mr Hopkinson takes up the cudgels - and in so doing demonstrates an intriguing ambiguity within M & G's own orbit. He boasts: "We have always acted as agents rather than principals in relation to our clients and will continue doing so. We do not deal for our own account in securities."

That suggests that M & G does not own a single share. But then Mr Hopkinson goes on: "Our independence ensures that where we are large shareholders in companies, we are able to exercise responsible ownership."

The answer to this conundrum is that M & G, in common with other unit trust companies, manages the shares on behalf of its unitholders. They are the ultimate owners. But in respect of many everyday decisions - buying and selling the shares, accepting or rejecting takeover bids, voting for or against the re-election of directors - M & G acts precisely as if it were the real shareholder, and its managers are treated as such by the companies in its portfolio.

M & G tacitly acknowledges this potential conflict by investing its own free reserves only in unit trusts, not directly in equities.

While Messrs Caldecott and Hopkinson loudly protest their autonomy, sceptics point to the fact that 42 per cent of its own share capital is held by Kleinwort Benson, the merchant bank and active tactician in a never-ending stream of stock market deals and new issues. And Kleinwort is planning to buy both a broker and a jobber in the current merry-go-round.

Fair-weather friends desert gold

There is nothing worse for gold than falling commodity prices, redoubt health for the world's number one reserve currency, a virtual absence of inflation fears and a new hope of East-West détente. A relentlessly strong dollar and apprehension about oil prices combined to force gold down to \$295 an ounce yesterday morning, the lowest London price since August 1979. It is widely expected that further falls are in store.

Physical demand carried the price up from the morning fix of \$296.25 to an afternoon fix of \$298.25. But amid brisk dealing the metal fell back later in the day to close at \$296.50, a full \$5 below Friday's close.

The pattern of trading indicated that each fall was succeeded by renewed interest by those who actually use gold, but this was in turn offset by profit taking by speculators holding short positions. The market psychology is that after several unsuccessful attempts to climb back over \$300 an ounce, gold is set to fall again.

Futures confirm this view. The February contract in London ended the day at \$298.50, an improvement on the opening of \$296.80, but \$8.50 below the close on Friday. Spot silver shed 17.5p to \$07.25p.

Gold's weaker tone was set early in the day by reports of Middle Eastern selling. But dealers said that the underlying factor was the attraction of the dollar and the possibility that dollar interest rates will rise again.

Indeed, the trouble with the magic metal is that it will only recover its fair-weather friends when there are renewed signs of gloom and financial disruption.

Pound falls to \$1.1445 despite forecasts of base rate rise

By David Smith and David Young

The pound dropped 93 points to a new closing low of \$1.1445 yesterday, despite market expectations of a small rise in bank base rates this week. The weakness of sterling, which at one stage traded at \$1.1400, helped push up money market interest rates.

Dealers cited dollar strength, uncertainty over oil prices and weekend confirmation of the official "hands-off" policy on the pound as contributing to the fall. The pound dropped nearly 1½ pence against the mark to DM3.6375, and the sterling index fell 0.3 to 72.6.

The dollar was boosted by money supply figures for the United States, showing a \$6.7 billion rise in the latest reporting week. As well as oil price worries, the pound was hit by continental selling on concern over the miner's strike. Trading volume was heavier.

In the money markets, interest rates firmed again, the three-month interbank rate closing at 10½ to 10¾, up ½ on Friday's closing level. The Volume of business was light

ahead of today's provisional money supply figures for banking December, but yesterday's money market rates could justify a rise in base rates from the present 9.5 to 9.75 per cent level to about 10.5 per cent.

The range of stockbrokers' forecasts for the money supply in banking December is wide, ranging from minus 1 per cent at Capel-Cure Myers, to plus 0.5 per cent at Griverson Grant and Laing & Cruickshank.

The bank lending figure is regarded as even more important than the crude sterling M3 rise on the month. The top of the range of brokers' forecasts suggests bank lending of slightly more than £2 billion during December. This will be regarded as a bearish sign for interest rates.

The more frequently heard view in the City yesterday was that "bad" money supply and bank lending figures, by which is meant anything more than a small rise in the sterling M3 measure of money, would not necessarily guarantee a base rate rise. However, it would leave



Peter Walker: £45 million cash injection for BNO

the pound open to oil price uncertainties and pose the threat of an even larger base rate rise later.

The Government's oil trading operation, the British National Oil Corporation appears to have accepted another month of trading losses by selling 800,000 barrels a day of its throughput from the North Sea during January at spot-market related prices.

By selling its January output at spot-market prices BNO

appears to have gone along with requests from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to leave prices unchanged for at least a month.

The corporation had been expected to announce cuts this month in its official price structure no standing at \$28.65 a barrel compared to the official Opec price of \$29.

By buying in oil at its official price of \$28.65 from producers on contract and then selling it to refiners at spot-market rates often two dollars a barrel less BNO has been incurring losses between £15 million and £20 million a month. Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy has approved a £45 million cash injection to cover losses.

In the first nine months of last year British demand for petroleum products rose by 16.2 per cent compared with the same period in 1983, reflecting increased oil burning during the miners' strike. Total consumption was 60.3 million tonnes, compared with 51.9 million tonnes in the same period in 1983.

Financial services role for Deloitte

By Ian Griffiths

Deloitte Haskins and Sells is to become one of the first accountancy firms to take an active role in the financial services revolution with the creation of a separate corporate financial strategy division. The firm is now seeking an experienced City figure to head the unit which should be set up in the next few months.

Deloitte is also establishing a personal financial planning group designed to advise senior executives on pensions, investment strategy and taxation. The service will be launched at the end of the month.

The two new divisions will be staffed by present employees to a large extent although the firm will also be recruiting personnel with additional skills.

The moves are part of Deloitte's long-term strategy, agreed last summer, before details of the proposed merger with Price Waterhouse were known. Implementation was delayed during the merger negotiations which were abandoned before Christmas after the proposals failed to win the approval of PW's partners in Britain.

The firm has also restructured its senior management team. Mr John Bullock, who takes over as senior partner on May 1 when Mr Eric Meade retires, has appointed Mr Chris Strong as deputy senior partner and Mr Alan McFetrich as managing partner from the same date.

Deloitte's venture into the financial services sector in such a clearly defined fashion is already being seen as direct competition to some of the more established operators, in particular the merchant banks.

The US Congress next month will launch a year-long series of hearings into the accountancy profession, focusing on its relationship to the largest business failures of 1984.

Mr John Dingell, the Democratic chairman of the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee, said he has scheduled the unusual hearings to examine the roles of both the large "big eight" firms and smaller companies in recent crises at institutions such as Penn Square National Bank, Continental Illinois National Bank and the Financial Corporation of America.

A Congressional aide said there is growing concern among Congressmen that false or misleading audits were involved in some of the more prominent business disasters last year.

Mr Dingell said his inquiry would cover these broad areas, among others: the independence of auditors, the adequacy of their disclosures, the industry's compliance with standards, and the effectiveness of industry self-regulation of accountancy firms which, in effect, certify the results of huge publicly-held companies.

US presses industry on EEC steel pact

From Bailey Morris

Washington

Reagan Administration officials have scheduled a series of meetings today with US steelmakers to persuade them to accept a new accord on steel pipe and tube exports which they will hope end one of the most contentious trade issues in recent years.

The accord, announced early on Friday after telephone calls between officials in the US and Europe, would restrict European Economic Community exports of steel pipes and tubes to 7.6 per cent of the US market until the end of next year.

It was the second attempt in two months to resolve diplomatically the trade dispute. An earlier agreement negotiated in November collapsed when President Reagan decided to impose a ban on all European exports of steel pipes and tubes.

Mr Reagan defended his action on grounds that European steelmakers were violating a 1982 agreement by flooding the US markets with three times the volume of exports negotiated by the two governments.

European products, largely from Italy, France and Greece, which were en route to US markets when the November 29 ban was imposed were impounded and are still sitting in American warehouses.



Viscount Davignon: accord marks his swansong

US steelmakers can still reject the accord and choose instead to file formal import relief cases which would effectively nullify the pact and possibly result in even tougher restrictions against European exports.

The new accord, negotiated only three days before the inauguration of the new European Commission, is similar to the earlier agreement which was rejected by the US industry, but tightens the conditions of "short supply".

The agreement, regarded as the last achievement of Viscount Etienne Davignon, outgoing Minister of Industry would restrict European exports to an estimated 730,000 tons this year.

Woolworth stake for Bradman

By Alison Eadie

Rosehaugh, the property company run by Mr Godfrey Bradman, had exercised its option to buy £2.36 million 11 per cent convertible unsecured Woolworth stock 1989 in Woolworth Holdings.

The option was acquired for a nominal sum in September 1982 in the institutional buy-out of Woolworth, which Mr Bradman helped to engineer.

The stock is convertible into Woolworth shares between July 1985 and 1989 on the basis of one share for 150p of stock. Full conversion would give Rosehaugh 1.57 million shares or 1.95 per cent of Woolworth's equity, worth £9.1 million. Woolworth shares close 2p higher at 578p. When the option was granted the shares stood at 150p.

Rosehaugh said the decision to exercise its option was purely an investment decision.

Rosehaugh still holds a further option, not yet exercisable, to subscribe for 1.08 million shares at 150p between 1985 and 1987. At a cost of £1.6 million Rosehaugh could acquire a holding with a market value of £6.2 million.

This second option was also picked up for a nominal sum. If it too were exercised Rosehaugh could end up owning 3.3 per cent of Woolworth.

IN BRIEF

Retail sales rise 4%

Retail sales volumes in November were 4 per cent up on the same period a year before, with September-November totals up 2.5 per cent on the previous three months, according to final seasonally-adjusted indices out yesterday from the Department of Trade and Industry. The November index was 115 (1980 = 100), a downward revision from the earlier provisional estimate of 115.4.

Given widespread trade reports of a late start to Christmas selling, the November increases were particularly encouraging, said the Retail Consortium, the body representing the majority of the retail trade.

The 21 department stores of the John Lewis Partnership reported "quite excellent" December trading.

Credit slips

In November 1989 million of new credit was advanced to consumers by hire purchase and other specialist consumer credit outlets. Although this was slightly down, after seasonal adjustment, on October's high level of £1,008 million, the retail sales boom continues to be financed largely out of credit.

Profits soar

Ellis & Everard, distributors of industrial chemicals in Britain and the US, improved pre-tax profits by 61 per cent to £1.87 million for the six months ending October 31. Earnings per share, adjusted for the recent scrip and rights issues, are ahead by 23 per cent.

Tempos, page 17

Dr Dickson Mabon, the former Labour minister who was defeated as an SDP candidate in the 1983 general election, yesterday joined the board of Hollis Bros. & E.S.A., the school desk maker which is controlled by Pergamon Press - the main company of another ex-Labour MP, Mr Robert Maxwell.

Strong quarter

Official figures confirmed the strength of company profits in the third quarter. Excluding the North Sea, industrial and commercial company profits rose 15 per cent in the July-September period, to stand 20 per cent up on the same period of 1983.

Liffe surge

Turnover on the London International Financial Futures Exchange almost doubled in 1984 from 1.36 million to 2.59 million lots, the International Commodities Clearing House reported yesterday.

Government sell-offs top £2bn target

By Jonathan Davis

Business Correspondent

With three months of this financial year still to go, the Government has already reached its target of raising £2,000 million from privatization and other asset sales. The Treasury said last night that the first tranche of proceeds from the British Telecom share issue, coupled with the latest auction of North Sea oil licences, has now brought its asset sale total this year to £2,030 million.

The total, the largest of any year since Mrs Thatcher was elected, in fact understates the extent of the Government's privatization effort, since it does not include three sales - Jaguar, Sealink and Wyth Farm - where the proceeds went to their former state industry owners.

The fact that the Treasury has now reached its £2,000 million target is one reason why the

Policy group to study exchange rates

The Public Policy Centre, a research body headed by the former MP Mr Dick Tavener QC, was launched yesterday. Writes Our Economic Correspondent, its first contribution to the economic debate will be the report of a committee set up to examine exchange rate policy.

This committee, chaired by Lord Croom, former Permanent Secretary to the Treasury and head of the Civil Service, will examine critically the Government's "hands-off" policy for the exchange rate.

Its members include Professor Marcus Miller, Professor John Williamson, Professor

Michael Artis, Mr Christopher Dow and Mr John Quinton. The committee, which is expected to recommend full British membership of the European Monetary System, will argue that setting an exchange rate target is not inconsistent with managing the money supply.

Ramada to take over new hotel

By Judith Hamley

Commercial Property Correspondent

Ramada, the world's third largest hotel chain, looks set to replace Sheraton, another US chain, as the operator in Speyhawk Land & Estates' £25 million hotel and office development in Brighton.

It appears that Sheraton was willing to operate the hotel but not to put any money into the venture despite a £300,000 grant from the English Tourist Board. In the event, Sheraton decided not to go ahead in developing a five-star hotel and Ramada is due to step in this week.

At the time of the announcement that Sheraton was to be the hotel operator, Postel Investment Management, the Post Office pension fund, said it was willing to fund most of the £16 million hotel development. Details of the new agreement with Ramada may become clearer once the deal is signed on Thursday.

The Brighton hotel will be the first five-star hotel to be built in an English coastal resort.

Turiff in £625,000 deal

Turiff Corporation, in a further diversification move away from construction, is buying 49 per cent of the engineering services company Engineering Support Services.

It is paying £625,000 cash, and has an option to purchase

the remaining 51 per cent to three years' time at a price related to profits. Engineering Support Services provides translation, writing, illustrating and printing services for industry and government departments.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

FT 100	956.7 (+14.7)
FT-A All Share	590.93 (+5.47)
FT Govt Securities	80.82 (+0.31)
FT-SE 100	1229.0 (+14.4)
Barrington	24.28
Datamark USM	103.82 (+0.18)
New York	
Dow Jones	1192.03 (+7.07)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	11575.52 (+30.36)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1281.87 (+19.57)
Amsterdam	187.5 (+0.4)
Sidney AO	715.20 (-6.20)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1123.5 (+10.8)
Braun	
Generale	159.01 (-1.52)
Paribas	162.8 (+1.5)
Zurich	
SKA General	327.50 (+4.20)

GOLD

London fixing	am \$296.75pm \$296.25
close	\$296.25 \$296.55 (\$259.25)
New York	
Comex	\$296.55

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:	
Noble & Lund	14½ +2½
Arrow Chemicals	73 +11
Adam Leisure Gp	15 +2
Andre de Brel	16 +2
Naspend	12½ +1½
Howard Machinery	8½ +1
Johnson Mathew	70 +7
Fobel International	42 +4
B Elliott	58 +5
Rotaprint	7½ +1
Rockware Gp	37 +3
PSR International	160 +12
Walpole	13½ +1
Bio-Isolates	43 +3
Ass Brit Eng	15 +1
Biomechanics Int	16 +1
Vinten Gp	155 +12
Wordplex	165 +10

FALLS:

Reardon Smith "A"	3 -1
Cifer	18 -2
Applied Botanics	4½ -½
Foster Bros	102 -10
Immediate Bus Sys	28 -2
York Trailers	28 -2
Adm Computer	57 -9

CURRENCIES

London:	
£: \$1.1445 (-0.0083)	
£: DM 3.6375 (-0.0144)	
£: Sufr 3.0315 (+0.0018)	
£: FF 11.1275 (-0.0474)	
£: Yen 293.10 (+0.68)	
£: Index 72.6 (-0.3)	
New York:	
£: \$1.1435	
£: DM 3.1755	
£: Index 148.3 (+0.7)	

INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Rate: 9½-9¾	
3-month interbank 10½-10¾	
3-month official bills 10-9¾	
buying rate	
US:	
Prime Rate 10.75%	
Federal Funds 8¼%	
3-month Treasury Bills 7.75%	
Long bond 10¼½ (101½); yield	

The Wellcome Foundation Limited

Extracts from the review by the Chairman, Mr A. J. Sheppard, for the year ended 29th August 1984.

Group results - Group turnover increased by 20% to £806m, compared with £674m for the previous year. Nearly 90% of the turnover was outside the UK. Group profit before taxation on a historic cost basis was £89.5m compared with £61.2m, an advance of 46%. The main improvement in the group's overall profit arose from a substantial increase in the results of our subsidiary in the USA where the introduction of new products contributed significantly.

Finance - The group's finances continue in a strong position. At the year end, net borrowings amounted to 22% of shareholders' funds, which is unchanged from last year.

Capital expenditure - During the year our capital expenditure programme totalled £58m. Expenditure in the USA amounted to £28m, of which £10m was for buildings which have been acquired near our existing office and research facilities at Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. Capital expenditure in the UK amounted to £21m. A notable part of this was for the new pharmaceutical development laboratory at Dartford, now nearing completion.

Animal health - We reached agreement during the year with ICI PLC to merge our respective worldwide animal health operations. The new business, which came into being in October 1984 and is known as Coopers Animal Health, will constitute a major force and a strongly competitive element in the world animal health market.

Operations - The launching of Zovirax has continued in world markets during the year, thus continuing the recognition of this product as a major contribution to the treatment of herpes infections. The first launch of our new muscle relaxant Tetraxium was made in December 1982 in the UK and was followed this year by its launch in the USA. Its reception by anaesthesiologists has been most encouraging and it has quickly become a market leader. The other major new product introduced this year in the USA was "Wellcovin" tablets, the first oral form calcium leucovorin antidote to the toxic effects of certain cancer therapies.

Summary of the financial statements	1984	1983
Turnover	£m	£m
Exports from the UK	806	674
Research and development expenditure	150	128
Profit before taxation	97	81
Taxation	89	61
Distributions to shareholders	41	23
Profit retained in the business	17	14
Capital expenditure	29	24
Shareholders' funds	58	38
Employees	420	367
	18,608	18,645

Note: The results shown above are an abridged version of the audited financial statements which contain an unaudited audit report. They have not yet been delivered to the registrar of companies.

Research and development - Our total expenditure on research and development amounted to £97m representing 12% of group turnover for the year.

The Wellcome Foundation Limited is an international group of pharmaceutical and chemical companies with headquarters in the United Kingdom. Under the will of Sir Henry Wellcome, all distributions received by the Wellcome Trust, which is the sole shareholder, are applied to the support of medical and veterinary research in universities and hospitals throughout the world.

Draft VAT law is too hard on honest traders

By Ernest Hoskin

Taxpayers' rights will be eroded if new proposals are enacted

The proposals of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise for implementing the VAT recommendations of the Keith Committee, and the draft clauses intended for inclusion in this year's Finance Bill were published in mid-November. Comment was called for by early this month, an unseemly haste in view of their severity and impact on honest taxpayers.

Chancellor's endorsement, have an intention to impose default interest, penalties and surcharges, on taxpayers who do not satisfy the Commissioners' regulations. The incidence of the impositions rests almost entirely within Customs and Excise discretion.

There is no power, in respect of the offence of "serious misdeclaration", for a VAT tribunal to exercise any jurisdiction relating to mitigation of penalty. Otherwise adjudication will be determined on the burden of proof applicable to civil proceedings - the balance of probabilities - unlike criminal proceedings where dishonesty must be proved beyond reasonable doubt.

There can be no sympathy for fraudulent operators. But the great majority of VAT traders are not dishonest and many will find that they, too, will be clobbered if the proposals are enacted. Serious objection must be taken to the exercise of such

unilateral power by Customs and Excise.

The proposals erode the right of appeal against a penalty by the commissioners on a taxpayer who has acted in good faith but erroneously, who has been inadvertently misled, or who has found the complex nature of VAT too difficult to comprehend. He cannot plead mitigation to a VAT tribunal: the commissioners' discretion is absolute.

As the draft law stands, independent VAT tribunals will have no jurisdiction to reduce or discharge any penalty imposed by the commissioners for serious misdeclaration.

The fabric of tribunal law, in the United Kingdom, was fashioned in the Report of the Committee on Administrative Tribunals and Enquiries (the Franks Report). The committee's terms of reference involved the consideration of the relationship between the individual and authority.

At different times, it has been necessary to adjust the relationship and to seek a new balance

between private right and public advantage, between fair play for the individual and the efficiency of administration.

At no time has it been more important than now to provide the right for the individual to contest the decisions of the establishment. It is inherent in the laws of the European Economic Community.

It can be no coincidence that the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham, appears to be extending his surveillance and authority more closely over tribunals. He clearly recognizes the importance of strengthening this wider branch of appeal against decisions of those responsible for the imposition of administrative law and the importance of the canons of openness and impartiality.

The growth in the use of VAT tribunals reflects their value to the taxpayer. They protect the rights of the citizen: among them, the right not to be the victim of arbitrary conduct by those with whom one deals, whether fellow citizens or public authorities.

A system founded on these principles requires that those who administer the law should have their limitations imposed by law: those who are administered have rights in law which must be protected.

The draft clauses should be judged in the light of these observations. In no way do they even remotely stand examination. They are arbitrary, disciplinary and coercive; they leave no latitude to the honest but confused taxpayer.

A VAT tribunal has no power to release him from the arbitrary imposition of default interest and penalties fixed by the commissioners. Only if his entire appeal succeeds will the taxpayer be relieved of the added burden.

Most taxpayers are intrinsically honest. Unfortunately many have no clear understanding of the complexities of VAT. Many people have been encouraged by the Prime Minister to set up in business. They try to cope but where can they find time to study VAT law and the

administrative regulations issued by Customs and Excise? They have no funds to spare for accountants.

It is the small trader who is most often assessed for some dereliction of his VAT commitment: it is he who, under the Finance Bill clauses, will also be saddled with penalties and interest charges.

Criticism must be directed against the excessive powers which the commissioners are intending to assume and against which there is no appeal. It is neither right nor proper for a great department of state to be both prosecutor and judge.

In the service of justice the use of the commissioners' discretion to impose penalties should be subject to examination by the independent VAT tribunal whose jurisdiction should be extended.

The author, who helped to construct the value-added tax system, was Registrar, VAT Tribunals for the United Kingdom until 1983. He now writes regularly on the subject of VAT.

COMMODITY MARKETS

London must fight to maintain its status

I wonder what new year's resolutions the London commodity markets have made. To pester the Government for tax changes? To support until death may part them the Association of Futures Brokers and Dealers? To promote London as a commodity trading centre? Or even to try harder?

Any one of these would be commendable. All are necessary. For this promises to be an important year for London as a commodity centre. Bear markets, tough overseas competition, and sharply lower profitability have forced many brokers and traders to look long and hard at their business. And the emerging collective feeling is that London is faced with a hard fight to maintain its status in the commodity world.

A propaganda paper from the British Federation of Commodity Associations makes the point succinctly. Over the last five years volume on the London Metal Exchange has grown by an average of 15.1 per cent a year, while on Comex in New York it has advanced by almost 49 per cent annually.

Over the same period grains on the Chicago Board of Trade advanced by 16.5 per cent annually, but only on the London Commodity Exchange could manage only 12.2 per cent. Significantly - not least because of the much vaunted advantage to London of being in the "middle" of time zones - the Hong Kong and Kuala Lumpur markets together showed an extraordinary 243 per cent average yearly rise.

The message is clear. However important London may be absolutely, it is losing ground to the competition relatively. There are, of course, variations between individual commodity markets and London may retain a comparative advantage, for example in aluminium. But the trend cannot be allowed to continue indefinitely.

This much has become increasingly evident to London's commodity community over the past two years or so. So far, however, efforts to stem the tide have been piecemeal and have sometimes owed much to rank outsiders such as Her Majesty's Government.

To be fair, London's markets have taken the initiative in seeking tax changes. Their argument has been that prima

facie it is unreasonable for gains on commodity futures and options transactions to be treated as income when the equivalent equity transaction is regarded for tax purposes as capital and is accordingly liable to tax at a lower rate. Commodity investors suffer from the added disadvantage that losses on futures deals cannot automatically be offset against gains.

This point has been pressed strongly in recent months, and tax changes are an unspoken *quid pro quo* for the industry forming itself into a self-regulating agency in the guise of the AFBD. But I fear it is one thing encouraging extra investment in the markets, and therefore expanding liquidity, is another

What deters British private investors from using London commodity markets is not tax treatment but the poor reputations of those markets for being a secure investment and the absence of suitable vehicles. To some extent, existing legislation exacerbates the situation by forcing commodity funds offshore.

London certainly does need much more liquidity and it is true that customs is being lost because some overseas markets enjoy greater depth - for example, Chicago as opposed to the London International Financial Futures Exchange. But potential foreign users of London not primarily subject to British taxes are unlikely to be impressed by fiscal changes here.

The essential ingredient is a regulatory environment which gives direction to the markets and simultaneously imparts confidence to the users. The AFBD should be seen not merely as a tiresome necessity, accepted for fear of something worse like a Securities and Exchange Commission, but as a catalyst for bringing London's disparate and jealous markets together.

London's new year resolution should be to promote unity and to promote itself. The City's historical advantages as a commodity centre are insufficient in themselves. The Government can help to provide the framework; but only the commodity exchanges can provide the voice.

Michael Prest

Pitt's balancing was an act for Lawson to envy

Perhaps we should be celebrating an even greater bicentenary. For 1785 has an arguable claim to have been the year of birth of Britain's industrial revolution. While it was not a year of key scientific invention, it was - more importantly - a critical year for the industrial application of science. In a Nottingham cotton mill in 1785, the first steam engine with rotary motion was installed.

It was steam power, beyond all else thrown up by the ferment of late-eighteenth-century scientific activity, that changed the face of Britain. Before this centralizing force, industrial innovation had served to increase the output of workers in their own homes, villages and towns: it was the application of steam power that drew them into factories and created the new cities of the Midlands and North. In the words of the Oxford history of the time, it was steam power that expanded industry so as "to produce a new class of self-confident industrial masters, and so to disturb the tranquillity of men's ideas".

The change was not, of course, instantaneous. Even in the cotton industry, handloom weavers outnumbered factory workers as late as 1830. It took war with Napoleon to jerk the industrial revolution into full production and stimulate the

infant iron and steel industries.

In 1785 English society (all eight million members of it including the Welsh) was still predominantly rural, with wealth rooted in land. The "merchants and bankers of the City of London", the group label under which their elite still foregather once a year, was already established on the back of Britain's trading power. But with notable exceptions (such as Sir Richard Arkwright, the cotton innovator who died a half-millionaire in 1792), Britain's affluent industrial middle class was a thing of the future.

Yet most of the seeds of change were already germinating in 1785. The spinning jenny was 20 years old. The canal system was widening domestic markets, capital was plentiful. Perhaps the most significant signpost was the shortage of labour and rising wage costs in the North of England, stimulating innovation. Patents were being taken out at an ever increasing rate.

Agriculture, too, was developing: small farms were disappearing, large ones expanding, despite a pause in the rate of enclosure; the threshing machine was introduced in the 1790s. Almost every economic indicator was pointing up in the late 1780s, and social indicators too: by the end of the decade the death rate was dropping, and

THE TIMES 1785-1985

Britain's population grew by more than a million in each of the next two decades.

Philosophically, the ground was well prepared. Jeremy Bentham set the logical framework of utilitarianism in 1780. Four years earlier, Adam Smith had dug the grave of mercantilism in *The Wealth of Nations*.

Though he had greatest influence on the succeeding generation, Adam Smith's advocacy of free trade found its practical expression in many of Pitt's reforms. In 1784 the tea duty was quartered, from 112 per cent to 25 per cent, dealing a heavy blow to the smuggling trade.

More significant, perhaps, was Pitt's commercial treaty with France: Adam Smith, descending from theory, had argued practically that France would prove a better market than the lost Americas if duties could be mutually lowered. It did, after all, contain eight times as many people as the newly-independent United States.

Even before the treaty took effect, Britain's trade was expanding fast. Cotton exports,

worth only about £300,000 in 1780, topped £800,000 in our year of 1785 - and passed the million pound mark two years later. Exports of coal, iron and steel and metal manufacturers all rose in the late 1780s.

At home, Pitt was caught between two of Adam Smith's dictums. The founder of political economy acknowledged defence to be more important than opulence; and defence costs periodically ruined Pitt's attempts to run a Budget surplus of at least one million pounds a year. Thus Adam Smith's famous plea against state intervention, that "it is the highest impertinence to pretend to watch over the economy of private persons," could not compete with the need for revenue. Like Mrs Thatcher two centuries later, Pitt cut his borrowing requirement largely by raising tax.

Like the present Government, Pitt found the control of expenditure slow going. Redundancies cost money, then as now: in 1785 Pitt disposed of those gentlemen enjoying the

secure positions of "auditors of the imprest," but had to pay them £7,000 a year each for life in compensation. Yet he struggled on with civil service reform: 1785 also saw the reorganization of tax collection. The year before, the civil list had been put on a more businesslike basis; two years after, customs duties were brought together into our old friend, the consolidated fund.

Unlike today's Chancellor, Pitt was busily engaged in raising direct taxes while cutting duties on expenditure. In 1785 the introduction of a forerunner of the selective employment tax was introduced: levied on the employment of personal servants, and at a higher rate for bachelors than for married couples.

Other fancy taxes, usually levied directly from individuals, covered horses used for carriage work, pensions, pedlars and maid-servants - besides, of course, the famous increases in window tax. Many of them proved inefficient - expensive to administer and easy to evade. But in 1784 Pitt tapped the national passion for gambling by introducing a national lottery, which provided him with costless liquidity before the prizes had to be paid out.

Even so, in 1785 Pitt failed to balance his books, running a deficit of about £24 million.

The first detailed statistics of national income are no earlier than 1801, when it amounted to £332 million; in 1785, Pitt's borrowing requirement perhaps equalled 2 per cent of GNP. But his total income was only £154 million, of which debt charges gobbled up over £9 million: struggling back to surpluses by 1786 was an achievement Mr Nigel Lawson may well envy.

How do these figures compare with today's? The Napoleonic war brought inflation (as well as a hole in the public finances and income tax); but looking across long sweep of history, it seems that prices were actually slightly lower on the eve of the First World War than they were in 1785. Long-run inflation measures are, of course, highly questionable: the goods bought in 1913 differed radically from those bought and sold in 1785.

Nor does this long-term equivalence translate into stability from year to year: the price of wheat, measured in imperial quarters, dropped from 54s 3d in 1783 to 43s 1d in 1785, bobbing up again in the late 1780s. In 1913 it was 31s 8d. Not until after the First World War did the price collapse (to 9s 10d by 1923); but by then, of course, we were into a very different economic era.

Sarah Hogg



WE BELIEVE MEMORY DEVICES EXPAND THE POTENTIALS OF THE HUMAN MIND



HITACHI

Since the first electronic brain began "thinking" almost four decades ago, Hitachi has been steadily advancing the art of machine memories. From paper tape and punch cards. To magnetic tape and memory drums. To semiconductors and the very latest optical technologies for high-density information storage.

Technology that never forgets

Today, the results of Hitachi research are in use all around you. Floppy disks that can hold hundreds of pages' worth of text for ready reference via business or personal computers. Magnetic "bubble memories" which allow industrial robots to memorize dozens of job routines. Semiconductor memory devices for data processing, satellite communications systems, office automation equipment, and even home audio/video components.

Our engineers are using micro-electronic skills to allow much more information to be packed into smaller and smaller units. They have found ways to etch micron-wide circuits on 1/2 cm² silicon chips to accommodate over one million bits of data. They have refined the magnetic storage properties of Hitachi hard disks to almost flawless levels.

In fact, we are constantly coming up with innovations and new applications. Quite recently: A mirror-like optical disk no

larger than an LP record, which permits laser inscription of pictures and sounds as well as computer-encoded text and numbers for laser scanning of any bit of information in just a quarter of a second.

These examples demonstrate a few of the ways in which Hitachi is improving upon basic technology. Then using it to create practical tools that meet your needs... and those of professionals in banking, education, research, and virtually every other field you can name.

The best of worlds is yet to come

Our vision of the future includes whole libraries of information carried in memory packets even smaller than a standard textbook. Visual memory banks that allow designers to create new works of art from stored images. Automotive microcomputers that recall routes, driving conditions and destination data. And much, much more.

We'd like you to share in the benefits of our scientific research, covering the next generation of microchips, sensors and other electronic devices. For improved business efficiency. For a higher quality of life. Two goals we've pursued for 74 years as part of our commitment to a better world through electronics.

Russian openings for Western technology

Apricot ready to go on sale in Moscow

By Paul Walton

Thanks to pressure by British doves, the Russians should be able to buy microcomputers this year, a point conceded by the American banks when the list of embargoed technology was drawn up by CoCom, the Coordinating Committee, in Paris last November. Days later a trio of British machines was on show at the first foreign computer fair in Moscow for four years. Everyone involved reported that the potential in this market is "massive".

A sales drive by Applied Computer Technology (ACT) has begun in the Soviet Union. Soviet specialists "Quest" Automation has exclusive rights to sell the Apricot in the Eastern Bloc - but already its distributor has run into a few problems with the US Export Administration, which will allow only a licence to exhibit, but not yet to sell the Apricot.

Quest has been told that it will take six months for the relaxation of CoCom rules to be applied, by which time it, and ACT, fear that US suppliers will be back snapping at their heels in Russia. IBM keeps a Moscow office, for instance, which sells little IBM PCs. Wang and MDS were also the show both selling IBM compatible micros elsewhere in the world, but did not move fast enough to exhibit.

The BBC microcomputer was also being shown at the Systematronics show to representatives of the Soviet education ministry, by distributor 321, while Sinclair's new East European marketing manager, Jan Tishka, was said to be beating Spectrum. Fluses - although not the QL - to representatives of the primary schools and, surprisingly, to the developers of computer games.

An official of the commercial section of the US Embassy in London explained that the Apricot, with a fast 4MHz Intel 8086 processor, 256K RAM, a single 300K byte floppy and Firefly 10 Mbytes Winchester disc drive "are all denied to the Soviets this time". The official added: "We wouldn't give out a licence for the export of Apricot's just yet."

Richard Perle, the Assistant Secretary for Defence and architect of the US embargo, asked about the more liberal deal, said: "We tried to draw the distinction between the kind of



Richard Perle: drawing a distinction.

things which can be bought in Oxford Street, and the kind of things that have a military slant to them."

The changes in CoCom rules should be agreed in three months, and in force within six months, according to Mr Goodrich. "We've been told that we'll be able to sell in the summer," he said, "subject to waffle in London and arguments with Washington. We detained licence approval to show, but not to sell, the Apricot. Firms show their latest products to the Russians either to whet their appetites for future products, or to demonstrate that they are generally capable of handling state-of-the-art products."

ACT has just entrusted its entire eastern bloc distribution of Apricots to Quest, since it has more experience in dealing with these complex bureaucracies. Another motive is for ACT to distance itself from Russian sales, which it is trying, at the same time, to enter the American market.

Quest sees "massive" potential for the sale of Russian office systems, all the more if it can get a head start of the competition. Britain is fortunate in having a large number of Russian-language speakers who might be employed to translate many other popular software packages. Soviet demand for smaller microcomputers is likely to increase in 1985. Mr Goodrich said that the Ministry of Higher Education is about to begin a "micros in colleges" programme next year probably based on the home-produced Apple II copy called AGAT.

Exxon pulls out of office automation

The decision by Exxon, the largest company in the world, to pull out of the office automation market illustrates the notion that money and resources count for very little in the fast-moving computer technology field.

Exxon, better known as Esso in the UK, has annual sales of almost twice those of IBM. The company began to diversify in the 1960s and by the late 1970s owned several interesting products.

Plans were ambitious; interest in office automation was just beginning and Exxon's subsidiaries were designing many advanced office automation products.

Sales did not match the ambitious plans and the first reorganisation took place in 1982. The small, and largely autonomous units, were merged into Exxon office systems. Many of the creative people left and Exxon began to buy-in products.

It also stifled innovation in the company with the result that EOS never developed a personal computer. That appears to have been a fatal mistake. Witness IBM; the PC is central to their office automation strategy.

Easy driving

A special computerized travel service, Computrip, for motorists travelling in North and Central America has been developed by Thomas Potter, a Calgary businessman.

By using the service, a tourist can feed into the computer information about the size of vehicle being driven, the starting location, destination and whether he wants to go by the shortest or the scenic route.

The motorist receives a computerized printout showing the route in miles and kilometres, including designated highways, route changes and rest areas. The service can also provide a computerized summary of total distance to be travelled, estimated driving times and approximate petrol costs and include locations of hotels, motels, car rental agencies and service stations.

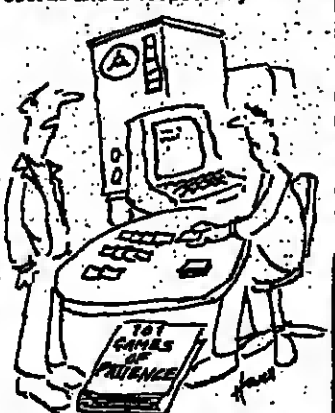
The program operates on IBM or IBM-compatible personal computers, but can be transferred to a mainframe computer or adapted for other systems.

COMPUTER BRIEFING

One man's belief in nuclear disarmament has led him to develop a peace program, based on Christian ethics, for home computer users. It is called Nuclear Deterrent, and is the work of freelance programmer Mike Gessoligne who hopes it will make home computer users consider the moral implications of nations producing and carrying atomic weapons. Using a combination of Graphics and pertinent questions the program leads, via a number of references to Christian ethics, to three positions.

Typical of these questions is the proposition "It is acceptable for a nation to intend to use weapons of mass destruction if it attacked, believing that this therefore will not happen."

So far versions of the program are available on cassette, on an Acorn BBC model "B" and the Sinclair Spectrum micro, and also on disc for the BBC machine. They cost £5 and £7 respectively.



How's the response time on this new system?

The program is available from Newcastle-upon-Tyne firm Maginations, tel: 091 2737362.

Quiet, please

Line noise, leading to corrupted transmission of data by Telecom Gold users can now be overcome by a new piece of software on the originating micro.

Unicom Flap is an error correcting transfer system which enables chunks of text and binary information to be checked and corrected automatically during transmission. It has been developed by United Information Services and allows users to automate such procedures as dialling, logging on and network routing.

The cost, at present only for IBM PCs, is £198, but US plan to make it available for other machines if asked.

Last of Adam

The decision by Coleco to abandon its Adam home computer adds yet another casualty to a United States marketplace that is both saturated and fiercely price competitive. When originally announced, the Adam appeared both innovative and well priced but its actual delivery suffered from delays and disappointing sales of less than 100,000 units.

Coleco says it will now sell its stock of computers, though at a loss, and hopes to return to profitability aided by sales of Cabbage Patch dolls which it also manufactures.

Texas Instruments, Matel and Timex have already withdrawn from the United States home computer market leaving Commodore and Atari as the main contenders. Atari was sold last year to ex-Commodore chief Jack Trammell by a disappointed Warner Communications.

COMPUTER HORIZONS

Edited by MATTHEW MAY

Need now for a 'hands off' policy

The telecommunication and computer industries and their progress must again be given prominent place in the minds of industrial policy-makers this year as Britain tries to reverse the flow of high-technology imports. Successive governments have attempted with little success to produce policies which will encourage a sluggish electronics sector - still short of innovation and skilled management on a par with the Japanese and Americans - to become competitive on an international scale. The high-technology trade deficit is now more than £2,000 million a year and rising.

Last year's attempts to produce a climate for high-technology innovation proved, with few exceptions, to be disastrous. The blame can be levelled at a government which promised much hoping that high technology would lessen a chronic unemployment problem - but was unable to realize any of the potential. The reason for that failure was largely because of ignorance of the technologies involved and the stimulus they needed. Equally to blame were the industrialists who still do not understand that a company which cannot compete internationally has no place in the high-technology sector and no hope of survival. Abortive policies therefore resulted in cable television, satellite broadcasting, engineering education and telecommunications.

But this year that same international pressure may force even the most reluctant industrialist and government minister to come to grips with the problem. In telecommunications that pressure is growing at a frightening rate.

Despite the years of political rhetoric that predicted the contrary, there is still not enough competition in the British telephone telecommunications sector. There is not enough scope for indigenous and foreign suppliers of equipment to sell their goods against a powerful, and now privately owned, British Telecom. Nor is enough competition licensed to fight British Telecom as a service-provider. The only licensed carrier, Mercury, has

which offers intercontinental communications from spacecraft above the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific oceans to its 100 or so members. US agreement allowing private provision of such services would produce competition in the transatlantic telephone market which would make even the airline price wars tame.

There are many in Britain who believe it will not happen. There were many in the airline industry who said the same 10 years ago. We all know better now.

The international transfer of data, the fundamental platform of computer communications, relies on high-speed telecommunication links. The French will soon have a telecommunications satellite hovering above Europe, also able to provide a transatlantic link. The West Germans and even the Irish are making plans to provide such links over Europe, either for business or DBS (direct broadcasting by satellite) television.

The pressure is increasing. The partners of the British DBS satellite project - the BBC, the ITV companies and a handful of industrialists in the high-technology sector - must this year make a decision on whether to go ahead with their programme for a spacecraft due to be launched in 1986. They are already disillusioned with the cost of using a British Aerospace British Telecom-Marconi design forced on them by Government. The £600 million satellite has been rejected. This year the consortium wants to put the contract for the spacecraft's design out to international tender in the hope of

cutting costs of the seven-year programme by two-thirds. A favoured alternative could be a design offered by British, a British company whose design is based on a satellite made by the American group RCA. A more enlightened attitude by the British Government this year might allow a further reduction in costs by permitting the satellite to offer telecommunication services to business.

On the ground, the energetic Ofel gives every indication of ensuring that the computer communication business will thrive this year. Last year Ofel thwarted an attempt by IBM and British Telecom to create a computer data-management network. The watchdogs at Ofel advised the Government against approval because it would kill competition. The corollary of that decision will mean that a plethora of licences will be awarded this year to British companies wishing to offer data-management services. Those licences could transform the computer industry in the UK.

However one of the most fundamental questions, which has yet to be considered fully, is education. Last year a committee headed by the junior Industry Minister, John Butcher, produced an imaginative report on the skills shortages in the information technology (IT) sector. Another is due this year and will gather dust, much as the last one did on the shelves of the Whitehall bureaucrats, unless the Department of Education and Science objectively reviews the types and quality of graduates being produced under the present system.

THE WEEK

by Bill Johnstone

Technology Correspondent

made little impact on the escalating profits of British Telecom. This year there will be a ray of hope in the form of the newly created Ofel (Office of Telecommunications). This new consumer watchdog will insist on a proper blueprint to ensure fair competition and a code of practice so that British Telecom does not use its position as a network carrier to acquire information giving it unfair advantage to supplying equipment.

International satellite carriers will also exert pressure on the reticent British. President Reagan has agreed in principle to allow privately owned satellite carriers to offer transatlantic telecommunication services. These are normally provided by Intelsat (the international satellite organization)

David Bellamy to judge the schools competition

Christmas over, schoolchildren can try their hand at The Times Network for Schools competition. Announced on the eve of The Times' 200th birthday celebrations, it is open to all between the ages of 11 and 18.

Judging will be by a panel of four headed by David Bellamy, the champion of computers, science, and former lecturer in Botany at Durham University. Other members will be Christopher Curry, managing director of Acorn Computers (sponsors of the competition), Maggie McLennan, the originator of The Times network for schools and Matthew May, editor of The Times Computer Horizons. Lord David Young will present the prizes.

Mr Curry, who has been involved with TINS since its inception, believes that the system will further the use of computers across the curriculum. "I believe The Times Network for Schools could potentially become one of the most important network applications in Britain."

No knowledge of computer programming is not necessary to enter the competition. All you have to do is to design an original and imaginative curriculum-related project to be featured on TINS later this year. You should put your idea on a single sheet of paper, using no more than 250 words, including your name, age, address and telephone number, together with the name and address of your school.

The completed entry should be sent to: TINS Competition, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Closing date for entries is Thursday January 31. The judges will be looking for originality in the application of technology to education.

The winner will receive an Acorn Electron home computer, which will run the BBC Basic, widely used in schools, with 64K



David Bellamy: heads the judging panel

memory, which is now fully expandable up to a disc system. The school will receive one of the new Acorn ABC 110 business computers with 10 Megabyte hard disc, twin 720K disc drives with high resolution colour screen, a selection of software, plus Econet local area networking facilities, and free membership of TINS for a year. Ten runners-up will receive for their school a copy of

The Times Atlas of the World and for themselves a copy of The Times Concise Atlas. TINS is an educational computer system, sponsored by industry, consisting of an electronic mail network and central database. Using the electronic mail facilities, schools can communicate with each other, while the growing database offers topical information for projects or leisure activities.

Computer Appointments

Good typing skills and a logical mind?

6 months & permanent jobs attractive remuneration

Company based near Charing X creating new computerized information service. Candidates should be intelligent conscientious and have a good command of written English. Reply to:

SCANSPEED LTD

Ingram House
13-15 John Adam St
London WC2N 6LD
01-839 7684

London School of Economics

ESRC CENTRE IN ECONOMIC COMPUTING
The Economic and Social Research Council Centre in Economic Computing, now established at the London School of Economics and Political Science, wishes to appoint a:

SYSTEM ANALYST/PROGRAMMER

The Centre has been established to provide computing support to economists in the economic community, industry and commerce. The Centre is funded entirely by the Economic and Social Research Council with the aim of becoming self-financing.

An important part of the Centre's work is making available on a wide basis programs for new techniques developed in universities. This will involve developing new users in existing programs and providing help and guidance in the use of the techniques in the documentation and wherever possible in the program itself. The ability and preparedness to produce and maintain both program and documentation is of particular importance.

The Centre is currently developing systems providing convenient access to economic data bases and for the management of economic data. The facilities available in the School and the University. Other facilities in other universities are also used, often via the university network. Knowledge of the implementation of application systems is required and some knowledge of computer techniques could be an advantage.

An excellent opportunity is offered to the successful applicant to play an important part in the work of the Centre and to influence the future development of Economic Computing.

The appointment, which will be until 30 June 1985 in the first instance, will be on the Grade 1A scale for academic-related staff £27,250 to £32,100 a year. London Allowance of applicant: application forms and further particulars are available. Method of application: send your application, with a recent photograph, to the Director of a named address: Dr. J. H. D. Jones, Director, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE. Closing date for applications: 21 January 1985.

POLYTECHNIC OF THE SOUTH BANK

Department of Mathematic Sciences and Computing
is pleased to offer a:

"NEW BLOOD POST"

AUTOMATED OFFICE SYSTEMS
(Senior Lecturer)
Applications are invited from well qualified candidates to teach on a variety of undergraduate computing courses in a growing Department. The successful applicant will have an interest in developing research into current and potential uses of office automation systems within an organisation and have specialist knowledge of data communication systems, word processing capability and the information needs of a medium organisation. An area of interest within the Department is the analysis of business information and communication flows and how formal methods of systems analysis and design may be applied to office automation systems. Salary ranges from £12,162 to £15,944 p.a. inclusive of London allowance. Application forms available by telephoning Staffing Office, 01-585 5595, ext 2355. Closing date: 18th January, 1985. The Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

With so much choice you've only one option.

The Which Computer? Show is the only Show of its kind specifically designed for business people - helping you choose the system which most exactly matches your business needs.

With the widest choice of computers, software, peripherals and services under one roof, the Which Computer? Show, this year more comprehensive than ever, offers you a unique opportunity to compare, discuss and gain hands-on experience of the very latest products.

All with people who speak your language.

Make the best choice. Come and see us at the NEC Birmingham.



National Exhibition Centre Birmingham

15-18 January 1985

Show Hours - Tues. 15th, Wed. 16th, Thurs. 17th: 10.00 - 17.00. Fri. 18th: 10.00 - 16.00

For Free Show Entry simply bring this advertisement with you.

FREE SHOW TICKETS

SO WHAT'S NEW IN THE COMPUTER WORLD THIS MORNING?

Hardly a day goes by without one of the manufacturers claiming yet another major breakthrough. How much can you believe? And how does it all relate to the actual needs of your own business?

Talk to ABS and we'll put the whole confusing issue into very clear perspective for you. We're a business systems company and we've been providing up-to-the-minute solutions for 13 years.

For information that could really help your business, take the first step this morning. Post the coupon or phone and ask for Debbie Thompson or Clive Scott.



North Street, Portlaine, Brighton, East Sussex BN4 1ER
Telephone: Brighton (0273) 421509 Telex: 87488 ABSBRI G

[YES PLEASE] I'd like to know more about ABS Business Systems.

Name _____ Position _____
Company _____
Address _____
Phone _____

RACING

Trethowan casts doubt on future of National Stud

By Michael Seely

The future of the National Stud in its present role must be in doubt because of the explosion in value of top-class stallions in the past few seasons. Sir Ian Trethowan, the Chairman of the Horserace Betting Levy Board, made this plain in a speech at the Thoroughbred Breeders' Association awards lunch in London yesterday.

"British breeders at the moment are facing difficulty," Sir Ian said. "These are all too familiar to the members of the TBA and you don't need me to dilate upon them - problems over taxation and racing, and the more general economic difficulties caused by the explosion of bloodstock prices on the international market."

"The Levy Board is, in one respect, directly involved in the problems facing the breeding industry. Since 1963 the Levy Board has been responsible for running the National Stud, on behalf of its owners, the nation. Through the sixties and much of the seventies, the National Stud had a clear and distinctive role which it was able to carry out effectively, namely to help keep in this country, available to British breeders, classic stock which might otherwise have been sold abroad."

"But over the last few years the escalation in stallion prices and stud fees has clearly made this policy much more difficult to pursue and the question is now fairly being asked: 'What is the role of the National Stud in these changed economic circumstances?'"

"The Levy Board, with the full support of Michael Bramwell, the National Stud's director, has decided that there needs



Trethowan: 'fresh look'

to be a fresh look at the purpose of the Stud, and it proposes to instigate a thorough review of the Stud's prospects, with a view to establishing whether it can have a role in the future, and if so, what that role should be."

"Later this month the Board will decide on the exact terms of reference and who might be invited to form the inquiry team. They will, I am sure, wish to consult widely within the breeding industry."

Tristram Ricketts, the chief executive of the Levy Board expanded further: "There is no doubt that there has to be a fresh look taken at the National Stud. The prices of all top stallions are now out of reach of normal commercial breeders. Just suppose for example that we were able to buy shares in El Gran Senor or a comparable stallion: who would be able to

afford the stud fee without direct subsidy?"

Mill Reef is, of course, the standard bearer of the National Stud since being syndicated on extremely favourable terms to breeders because of the generosity of Paul Mellon in 1972. The Derby winner of the previous season has been by far the most successful classic sire in Britain. His popularity is only equalled nowadays by that of his son, Shirley Heights, the winner of the Derby in 1978. It is no secret that Mill Reef is responsible for over half the profits generated at the National Stud.

The Duke of Devonshire's Special Award to the person, who in the opinion of the council had made a significant contribution to the British Breeding industry during the season was given to John Gaines, the owner of Gainesway Farms in Kentucky, the world's most successful commercial stud. Mr Gaines was the driving force behind the \$10 million Breeders' Cup day which was staged at Hollywood Park in California on November 10 last year. This was the most valuable day's racing ever staged.

As Peter Willett, the President of the TBA, pointed out, Mr Gaines was also behind the creation of the European Breeders' Fund which in 1984 channelled £382,000 into British breeding and racing by means of its sponsorship of maiden two-year-old races.

Among other awards were those presented to Niniski, Mummys Pet and High Top. Niniski just beat Kris to the puch for the award given to the leading British-based first-season sire on the Flat in 1984. The Barleythorpe Stud's Mummys Pet received its own award for the third successive year for the leading British-based stallion judged on individual winners.

The British Bloodstock Agency's award to the stallion whose progeny amassed most prize money on the Flat during the season went to High Top, the sire of Kaytut and Circus Plume, the winner of the Epsom and Yorkshire Oaks.

Curry aims for a sweeter future

By Srikanth Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Don Curry, the WBA welter-weight champion, flew into the ice and slush of London yesterday straight from 90 rounds of sparring in Florida and announced that this was going to be his big year, the year that Americans would accord him the kind of recognition that they gave Sugar Ray Leonard. He hopes to realize this ambition by stopping Collis Jones, of Wales, when they meet at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, on January 19.

Curry said that Jones had made a mistake in challenging him and not Milton McCrory, the WBC champion, whom Jones has boxed close twice. "I don't rate McCrory," Curry said. "And if I can beat Jones, I will be the best welterweight in the world."

Paul Reyes, Curry's trainer who recognized the champion's world potential when Curry was 12 said: "We are not taking Jones lightly. We know he's tough and carries a punch. He is a top contender and is going to be a hard fight. I'm not predicting the round but it will not go the distance. This is going to be Don's big year."

The champion made it quite clear that he would not be fighting Jones's fight by coming to the Gorsehill boxer. Like Leonard, Curry said: "I always fight according to my opponents. I'm going to do what it takes to win."

Curry's manager, Dave Gorman, who also has the world light-welterweight champion, Gene Hatcher, in his Super Pros gym in Fort Worth, said: "Don is every bit as good as Ray Leonard. He even hits harder and has been to the Moscow Olympics and got the kind of start Leonard got he would have been great today. Of his 405 amateur

BOXING



A cold Curry in London yesterday

Don Curry, the WBA welter-weight champion, flew into the ice and slush of London yesterday straight from 90 rounds of sparring in Florida and announced that this was going to be his big year, the year that Americans would accord him the kind of recognition that they gave Sugar Ray Leonard. He hopes to realize this ambition by stopping Collis Jones, of Wales, when they meet at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, on January 19.

Curry said that Jones had made a mistake in challenging him and not Milton McCrory, the WBC champion, whom Jones has boxed close twice. "I don't rate McCrory," Curry said. "And if I can beat Jones, I will be the best welterweight in the world."

Paul Reyes, Curry's trainer who recognized the champion's world potential when Curry was 12 said: "We are not taking Jones lightly. We know he's tough and carries a punch. He is a top contender and is going to be a hard fight. I'm not predicting the round but it will not go the distance. This is going to be Don's big year."

The champion made it quite clear that he would not be fighting Jones's fight by coming to the Gorsehill boxer. Like Leonard, Curry said: "I always fight according to my opponents. I'm going to do what it takes to win."

ATHLETICS

Belated silver medal for McLeod

Lausanne (Reuters) - Mike McLeod, of Britain, who finished third behind Martti Vainio, of Finland, who was disqualified in the Olympic 10,000 metres in Los Angeles, is to be presented with a belated silver medal at the World Indoor Games in Paris.

McLeod will receive his medal from Juan Antonio Samaranch, the president of the International Olympic Committee, at a special ceremony at the games on January 19.

McLeod was moved up to second place when Vainio was disqualified

after a positive dope test; but Vainio has so far declined to return his medal. The IOC has maintained that the retrieval of the medal is an issue for Finland's national Olympic committee.

Josef Sothel, press attaché for Samaranch, said yesterday: "Whether Vainio returns his medal by then or not, I can tell you president Samaranch will himself present Mike McLeod with a silver medal at the World Indoor Games."

McLeod was moved up to second place when Vainio was disqualified

after a positive dope test; but Vainio has so far declined to return his medal. The IOC has maintained that the retrieval of the medal is an issue for Finland's national Olympic committee.

Josef Sothel, press attaché for Samaranch, said yesterday: "Whether Vainio returns his medal by then or not, I can tell you president Samaranch will himself present Mike McLeod with a silver medal at the World Indoor Games."

McLeod was moved up to second place when Vainio was disqualified

after a positive dope test; but Vainio has so far declined to return his medal. The IOC has maintained that the retrieval of the medal is an issue for Finland's national Olympic committee.

Josef Sothel, press attaché for Samaranch, said yesterday: "Whether Vainio returns his medal by then or not, I can tell you president Samaranch will himself present Mike McLeod with a silver medal at the World Indoor Games."

McLeod was moved up to second place when Vainio was disqualified

after a positive dope test; but Vainio has so far declined to return his medal. The IOC has maintained that the retrieval of the medal is an issue for Finland's national Olympic committee.

Josef Sothel, press attaché for Samaranch, said yesterday: "Whether Vainio returns his medal by then or not, I can tell you president Samaranch will himself present Mike McLeod with a silver medal at the World Indoor Games."

McLeod was moved up to second place when Vainio was disqualified

after a positive dope test; but Vainio has so far declined to return his medal. The IOC has maintained that the retrieval of the medal is an issue for Finland's national Olympic committee.

Josef Sothel, press attaché for Samaranch, said yesterday: "Whether Vainio returns his medal by then or not, I can tell you president Samaranch will himself present Mike McLeod with a silver medal at the World Indoor Games."

McLeod was moved up to second place when Vainio was disqualified

after a positive dope test; but Vainio has so far declined to return his medal. The IOC has maintained that the retrieval of the medal is an issue for Finland's national Olympic committee.

Josef Sothel, press attaché for Samaranch, said yesterday: "Whether Vainio returns his medal by then or not, I can tell you president Samaranch will himself present Mike McLeod with a silver medal at the World Indoor Games."

McLeod was moved up to second place when Vainio was disqualified

after a positive dope test; but Vainio has so far declined to return his medal. The IOC has maintained that the retrieval of the medal is an issue for Finland's national Olympic committee.

Josef Sothel, press attaché for Samaranch, said yesterday: "Whether Vainio returns his medal by then or not, I can tell you president Samaranch will himself present Mike McLeod with a silver medal at the World Indoor Games."

McLeod was moved up to second place when Vainio was disqualified

GOLF

Crowned heads of Europe set out to rule Americans

From John Ballantine, Palm Springs

Some of the biggest questions posed by the US PGA tour, which starts tomorrow, concern Europe. The close finish in the last Ryder Cup match prompted Jack Nicklaus to predict that Europe would be exceedingly hard to beat at The Belfry in September. If I recall him exactly he said: "They're gonna take us right to the wire," and there is no doubt that the once-despised Europeans have a new and exciting image and will be watched very closely.

For instance, can Severiano Ballesteros, who won a second Open at St Andrew's last year and the US moneylist, without a transatlantic victory, overcome his apparent dislike of the American conditions and life-style and establish himself as the undisputed world No 1?

Will Nick Faldo and Greg Norman, who won the Heritage Classic and the Kemper Open respectively, build on these first victories? Can the remarkable Bernhard Langer, who achieved his avowed aim of finishing top in Europe at the expense of playing fewer US events, find more success in the United States this season? And will the Scots, Ken Brown and Sandy Lyle, so different in physique and style and yet so deadly in execution - the flick-knife killer and the big man - reproduce their European form?

In last year's final statistics, Peter Oosterhuis unexpectedly came out as the best bunker player by far finishing a useful 79th with 574.314. Bill Glasson, a little known "rookie" from Fresno, was the longest driver with an average of 276½ yards, while Mark O'Meara, a cheerful, chubby-faced North Carolinian, not only had 11 more birdies than anyone else, but finished in second place behind Tom Watson in the money list.

Denis Watson, the intense South African, who had seemed likely at one point to produce one of the biggest shocks by finishing ahead of his Kansas City namesake, fell back to No 4. Norman slipped in at No 9; thus killing the cruel canard over here that, far from being "The Great White Shark" he was only "The Great White Fishfinger."

This often bizarre and always spectacular and colourful tour, which has total prize-money of \$19m (£16.59 million) starts to roll with Bob Hope's five-day Desert Classic, which is played on Indian Wells, the host club, La Quinta, Tamarisk and Bermuda Dunes.

The circuit continues across the United States taking in tournaments

and courses linked with the famous and situated among the exotic. Faldo defends his Sea Pines title on Hilton Head Island, on a Wagnerian monster of a course, which also reminds me of Smetana's river tone poem "Moldau", meandering as it does through woods of moss-hung oaks and black pools before triumphantly bursting out on to the coast.

Faldo always does well in Hawaii, which is where he first came to the attention of Americans three years ago when he led with a first-day 62. The Bing Crosby Pro-Am is on the Monterey Peninsula, a course which is like a more colourful and dramatic Turnberry, and the Bay Hill Classic on Arnold Palmer course where Greg Norman has his home base.

Oosterhuis wins with Pebble dash

Pebble Beach, California (AP) - Peter Oosterhuis scored a final round of 66 to win the \$200,000 (174,572) Spalding Golf Club Open at Pebble Beach with a final score of 284 yesterday. Oosterhuis, who also won the tournament in 1983, earned \$40,000. Going into the final round, he was tied with George Archer and Kathy Whitworth at 10 under par. However, he scored birdies on the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh holes, to finish ahead of Jimmy Miller, at 9, and Mike Whitworth, at 8.

Ballesteros will endeavour to win his third green jacket at the Augusta Spring Classic amid the frost and goosepoking birds of the northern South while the Europeans generally will hope to do well on the European style course at New Orleans.

TOUR DATES January 8-10: Bob Hope Desert Classic, Palm Springs, Calif. (TV); 11-13: Los Angeles Open, Los Angeles, Calif. (TV); 14-16: San Diego Open, San Diego, Calif. (TV); 17-19: Pebble Beach Open, Pebble Beach, Calif. (TV); 20-22: Santa Anita Open, Santa Anita, Calif. (TV); 23-25: Los Angeles Open, Los Angeles, Calif. (TV); 26-28: Pebble Beach Open, Pebble Beach, Calif. (TV); 29-31: Santa Anita Open, Santa Anita, Calif. (TV); 32-34: Pebble Beach Open, Pebble Beach, Calif. (TV); 35-37: Santa Anita Open, Santa Anita, Calif. (TV); 38-40: Pebble Beach Open, Pebble Beach, Calif. (TV); 41-43: Santa Anita Open, Santa Anita, Calif. (TV); 44-46: Pebble Beach Open, Pebble Beach, Calif. (TV); 47-49: Santa Anita Open, Santa Anita, Calif. (TV); 50-52: Pebble Beach Open, Pebble Beach, Calif. (TV); 53-55: Santa Anita Open, Santa Anita, Calif. (TV); 56-58: Pebble Beach Open, Pebble Beach, Calif. (TV); 59-61: Santa Anita Open, Santa Anita, Calif. (TV); 62-64: Pebble Beach Open, Pebble Beach, Calif. (TV); 65-67: Santa Anita Open, Santa Anita, Calif. (TV); 68-70: Pebble Beach Open, Pebble Beach, Calif. (TV); 71-73: Santa Anita Open, Santa Anita, Calif. (TV); 74-76: Pebble Beach Open, Pebble Beach, Calif. (TV); 77-79: Santa Anita Open, Santa Anita, Calif. (TV); 80-82: Pebble Beach Open, Pebble Beach, Calif. (TV); 83-85: Santa Anita Open, Santa Anita, Calif. (TV); 86-88: Pebble Beach Open, Pebble Beach, Calif. (TV); 89-91: Santa Anita Open, Santa Anita, Calif. (TV); 92-94: Pebble Beach Open, Pebble Beach, Calif. (TV); 95-97: Santa Anita Open, Santa Anita, Calif. (TV); 98-100: Pebble Beach Open, Pebble Beach, Calif. (TV).

Legal Appointments

STEPHEN JAQUES STONE JAMES
Solicitors & Attorneys

Sydney • Canberra • Perth • London • New York

Due to the deregulation of the Australian Financial Markets attractive opportunities exist in the Banking and Finance Department of Stephen Jaques Stone James in Sydney for

SENIOR FINANCE
SOLICITORS

The successful applicants will be joining a highly motivated and successful team which is internationally recognised as providing the highest possible standard of service to banks and other financial institutions. The successful applicants will be qualified as solicitors in England and/or Australia and will have at least three years' experience in this field with a major international law firm.

An attractive salary and benefits package (including relocation expenses) will be negotiated. Assistance will be provided in seeking to obtain entry permits to Australia.

All applications will be treated in strict confidence and should be addressed to:

Clive D B Hovell

Partner

STEPHEN JAQUES STONE JAMES
47-57 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7EH England
Telephone: (01) 606 2072

Pensions
Solicitor

A large City firm requires a Solicitor with substantial admitted experience in the field of pensions.

The position is a senior one carrying immediate departmental responsibility with possibility of partnership in due course for the successful applicant.

Applications in writing with full CV should be sent in confidence to:

Mr M H Charteris-Black, 14 Dominion Street, London EC2M 2RJ.

SIMMONS & SIMMONS

MANCHES & CO

COMMERCIAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT

We wish to expand our existing department with the following appointments:

1. A solicitor of experience capable of dealing unsupervised with a large volume of varied and high quality work, and of retaining the confidence of substantial and demanding clients.
2. Another solicitor of similar calibre with experience in and/or a wish to specialise in the field of property taxation.
3. A solicitor of less experience (perhaps one or two years qualified) but with the enthusiasm and energy to develop his expertise and experience in these fields.

We offer a challenge, a friendly environment, a top salary and prospects, bound to prove attractive to the right applicants.

Applications should be sent in confidence to:
L. S. Manches, Manches & Co.,
10 Duke Street, London, W1

OIL AND GAS

Our clients a leading firm of city solicitors seeks a young, bright person recently qualified to join the Commercial/Property Dept. with view to specialising in the fast growing field of oil and gas. The position which will involve major international clients demands devotion, an eye for detail, the ability to communicate and persuade and a sense of humour the successful candidate should have experience in commercial work but not necessarily in oil and gas.

BLOODSTOCK, AGRICULTURE, ESTATES (TAX).
£16,000

A qualified solicitor with accounting or tax knowledge of estates management, farming matters and bloodstock for land interest in the same, is required for a major firm of accountants in the Thames Valley. Full training given in all taxation matters. Prospects for career development unlimited in this area. Please contact in strict confidence: NINA FINCHAM ON 01-224 4225.

GABRIEL DUFFY CONSULTANCY

SOLICITOR of at least two years' experience required for criminal and civil work in the City of London. Please apply to: NINA FINCHAM ON 01-224 4225.

CONVEYANCING CITY 1-4 years' experience. Residential and commercial work. Please apply to: NINA FINCHAM ON 01-224 4225.

DEBRY, admitted 84/85. All-round, experienced, residential and commercial work. Please apply to: NINA FINCHAM ON 01-224 4225.

FRISBY, admitted 84/85. All-round, experienced, residential and commercial work. Please apply to: NINA FINCHAM ON 01-224 4225.

FRISBY, admitted 84/85. All-round, experienced, residential and commercial work. Please apply to: NINA FINCHAM ON 01-224 4225.

FRISBY, admitted 84/85. All-round, experienced, residential and commercial work. Please apply to: NINA FINCHAM ON 01-224 4225.

Royal Air Force Legal Officers

A Selection Board will be held shortly to recruit officers for the RAF Legal Branch.

Applications are invited from barristers or solicitors aged between 26-32 who have experience in criminal and family law and in advocacy.

Successful candidates will be commissioned in the rank of Flight Lieutenant at a salary commencing at £11,360. Subject to satisfactory service, officers on a permanent commission will normally have a career to age 60 with time promotion to the rank of Wing Commander. Promotion beyond that rank is by selection.

Initially officers will serve in London but opportunities will occur

for service abroad on tours of duty for up to three years.

For further information and details of career prospects, write with comprehensive CV to: Group Captain G. W. Carleton, RAF Directorate of Legal Services (LC), (09/07/01), Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London WC1X 9RY.

Formal application must be made in the UK.



RAF Officer

COMMERCIAL SOLICITOR

We seek a young, recently qualified solicitor with some commercial experience to provide assistance and advice as assistant to the head of legal department of a prestigious international bank. The position offers potential for advancement into other areas of banking. An attractive salary is offered combined with an excellent benefits package including subsidised mortgage. Please reply enclosing C.V. and details of current remuneration to Derek A. Burn, MCP Consultants, Halton House, 20 Holborn, London EC1N 2JD.

MCP Consultants - Financial Sector Human Resources

HONG KONG

Small but expanding firm of solicitors require solicitor with up to 4 years' post-qualification experience (a) in company/commercial work to assist partner and (b) in trademark/intellectual property field to develop and expand existing client base. Prospects excellent. Starting salary £15-23,000 per annum depending upon experience.

Box No. 0167 L The Times

Holland Chemical International, Ltd.

Corporate Legal Counsel
Amsterdam

Holland Chemical International, Ltd. is a private company registered in Bermuda specialising in the shipping, trading and distribution of a wide variety of chemical products. The Group's financial and legal centre is located in Amsterdam.

The Company is looking for a lawyer, either a solicitor or a barrister, with at least three years' post qualification commercial experience. The successful applicant will be responsible for maintaining over 70 companies in the HCI Group, including the Bermuda parent, and will report to the Directors of the Company.

Since much of the Company's business is based in Latin America, the successful applicant should speak or be willing to learn Spanish and must be prepared to travel occasionally to countries in Latin America, The United States, and Bermuda.

Applications are invited from young lawyers wishing to gain experience in the field of international commerce and finance.

Remuneration will be competitive. Relocation expenses will be met in full by the Company.

Applications containing a full curriculum vitae should be addressed to:

Executive Vice-President Finance
Holland Chemical International (Services) B.V.
P.O. Box 1291Q
1100 AX Amsterdam, The Netherlands.



TELFORD SHROPSHIRE

Solicitor required to deal primarily with general litigation, family and crime, including advocacy. Post-admission experience preferable but able newly qualified person with good experience considered.

Apply to H. S. Haycocks, Haycocks & Jackson, 1 Park Street, Wellington, Telford, Shropshire TF1 4SF. Telephone: 0552-56151.

YOUNG DYNAMIC

Firm urgently requires one conveyancing assistant Solicitor and one litigation assistant Solicitor. Newly qualified to five years admitted. Definite partnership prospects.

Apply with C.V. to:
R.M.D. Ward
Edward Isaacs & Ward,
1393 London Road, Norbury,
London SW16 4AJ

DEVON FIRM urgently requires one conveyancing assistant Solicitor and one litigation assistant Solicitor. Newly qualified to five years admitted. Definite partnership prospects. Apply with C.V. to: R.M.D. Ward, Edward Isaacs & Ward, 1393 London Road, Norbury, London SW16 4AJ.

Legal Appointments

SENIOR LITIGATION SOLICITOR

HONG KONG

Salary not less than £50,000 p.a.

The Hong Kong office of a leading City of London firm requires a senior solicitor of obvious partnership potential to take charge of its Litigation Department. The successful candidate is likely to be in his/her thirties and will have had extensive experience of all areas of commercial litigation, preferably with some bias towards building and construction claims. Expertise as a practitioner must be combined with the authority required to supervise other solicitors and an ability to make a positive contribution to the development of this aspect of the firm's business in a challenging environment.

Applications for this post, quoting Ref: C.125, should be made to Reuter Simkin Limited, 26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HE. Telephone 01-405 6852.

**REUTER
SIMKIN**

Solicitor

A key opportunity to develop your legal career
£12,000-£13,000 pa

British Airports own and manage the major South East airports at Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted as well as the four principal airports in Scotland. A commercially active and consistently profitable organisation, we maintain a high standard of professionalism within the Legal Department at our Head Office in Gatwick.

We now need an energetic, self-motivated Solicitor to become a key member of this small team. You will be involved in an extensive range of legal matters relating to the operation of British Airports, principally covering commercial and employment law, litigation,

and competition law.

You will therefore need to be intelligent, resourceful and flexible - qualities we expect to find in someone with about 2-3 years' post-qualification experience and the ambition to further develop your career and your experience as part of a busy team.

In return you will be rewarded with good salary and conditions. In the first instance, please write with CV to Austen Cooper, Personnel, Head Office, British Airports Authority, Gatwick Airport, Gatwick, West Sussex RH6 0HZ.

**British
Airports**

LYONS DAVIDSON BRISTOL

**Commercial
Conveyancing**

Assistant Solicitor required for busy Commercial Conveyancing department - the successful applicant should ideally have from 2-4 years post qualification experience with a City firm - a wide variety of work is offered and experience in representing developer clients is desirable.

The prospects, working conditions and salary in respect of both the above will be attractive. Applicants should apply in writing quoting the reference FJFL to the firm at 23/29 Marsh Street, Bristol BS1 4AN.

**Company
Commercial**

Assistant Solicitor required for expanding company and commercial department - applicants should ideally have between 1-2 years post qualification experience with a City firm in a wide range of company and commercial transactions

COMPANY SOLICITOR MILTON KEYNES

£15,000 - £20,000 Plus Car
PARTNERSHIP POTENTIAL

Our Client, a large firm of provincial Solicitors with offices in the Northern Home Counties, wishes to appoint a Company Solicitor with a minimum of one to three years' post admission experience to be based in the rapidly expanding business centre of Milton Keynes. The successful candidate will take over all existing commercial files, except property, and will be responsible for the development of a new department catering for existing and new clients.

This position provides the ambitious young lawyer with the opportunity to set up and lead a new department from scratch and to develop its activities and staffing to meet the needs of clients and the firm. Naturally, the right person for this role will already be showing the blend of technical and marketing skills needed for partnership and it is expected that promotion will take place not more than two years from joining.

Please send full career and personal details, including salary and daytime telephone number, quoting Box 0103 T. The Times

Stephenson Harwood

CONSTRUCTION

We are seeking an additional Solicitor to join our specialist team dealing with problems arising from construction contracts. Experience in handling disputes with a technical content, both in litigation and arbitration, is essential and preference will be given to applicants with a technical background. The work is demanding and complex. Applicants should have a good academic record, a minimum of one year's qualified experience and must be able to work either with a minimum of supervision or as a member of a team.

Applications should be submitted in writing, accompanied by a comprehensive C.V. to Mr. K. W. Duncan, Stephenson Harwood, Saddler's Hall, Gutter Lane, London EC2V 6BS.

CONVEYANCING SOLICITOR

CENTRAL LONDON to £15,000

1-4 years post qualification experience in Central London essential. Mixed work load. Must be ambitious, hard working and thoroughly competent. Please write with C.V. to:

C Whitfield Jones
Jeffrey Green & Russell
Apollo House,
55 New Bond St., London W1Y 9DG
or tel. 01-491 7158

OWEN WHITE

Expanding firm with 7 offices seeks 2 solicitors: 1 Shepperton, Surrey, to run conveyancing/probate/commercial department. 2 Farnham, Middlesex, keen advocates for both criminal and matrimonial work. Both applicants will probably have 3 years admitted experience and seek a challenging position with definite partnership prospects. Excellent salary, quality car and generous running allowance.

Telephone Mr Weston, 01-570 5471

LEGAL OPPORTUNITIES (2 Posts)

KIRIBATI CHIEF JUSTICE

Duties: To hear civil and criminal cases, civil and criminal appeals from the Magistrates' Courts and land appeals. Responsible for the training of Court Clerks.

The successful candidate will be an ex-officio of the Court of Appeal and will be required to arrange attendance at and hearings of appeals to that Court and will also be a member of the Council of State and have other Constitutional duties.

Appointment: On Contract to the Government of Kiribati for a period of 2-3 years. Local salary currently 7793 Australian dollars, subject to local income tax plus a tax free supplement of £15,196 for single officers and £17,668 for married officers.

Qualifications: Applicants aged 45-50 should have been a Barrister or Solicitor for at least 10 years and have substantial relevant experience as a Magistrate or preferably in a higher judicial office.

Please quote reference AN1212/AMEZ.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

CHAIRMAN OF TRADE DISPUTE PANEL AND DIRECTOR OF LEGAL EDUCATION

Duties: (i) Advising with lay members (as in England) to hear: (a) Recognition, etc. disputes under the Trade Disputes Act 1981. (b) Unfair dismissal claims under the Unfair Dismissal Act 1982. (c) As part-time Director of Legal Education. (d) Arranging and giving lectures for candidates in law law examinations leading to qualification as a magistrate. (e) Setting and marking law examinations. (f) Co-ordinating all local and overseas legal training.

Appointment: On contract to the Government of the Solomon Islands for a period of 2 years. Local salary is currently in the range of 11,142-12,432 Solomon Island Dollars. Plus a tax free supplement of £11,328 for single officers and £13,596 for married officers.

Qualifications: Applicants, aged 30-50, should be a Barrister or Solicitor of at least 3 years standing with general and industrial Tribunal experience. A law degree is desirable but not essential. Please quote reference AN1212/AMEZ.



BOTH POSTS: Applicants should be British citizens. Closing date for applications 31st January 1985.

For full details and application forms please apply quoting appropriate reference numbers giving details of age, qualifications and experience to:

Appointments Officer,
Overseas Development Administration,
Room AN261, Abercrombie House, Eagleham Road,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 5EA.

OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT

BRITAIN HELPING NATIONS TO HELP THEMSELVES

COMPANY LAW EDITOR

CCH Editions Limited, the U.K. branch of a leading international law publisher, offers an excellent career opportunity in legal publishing.

This is a senior editorial position requiring a barrister or solicitor already well qualified and experienced in company law to write on proposed companies legislation and other matters relating to company law. Editorial productivity, i.e. the ability to write both quickly and accurately, is an important attribute.

An excellent salary and pleasant working conditions are offered at modern premises in Oxfordshire. Relocation expenses will be met.

Please write, giving full details of qualifications and experience to the address below. Include phone number for easy contact where possible.

Ann Hand,
Managing Editor,
CCH Editions Limited,
Telford Road, Bicester,
Oxfordshire, OX6 0XD

CCH Editions Limited
TAX AND BUSINESS LAW PUBLISHERS

SOLICITORS

Coward Chance is a 48-Partner firm, based in a modern City office, with an international practice and offices also in Hong Kong, Singapore and the Middle East. There are vacancies within our Litigation Department: Construction and Engineering Litigation and Arbitration.

We are seeking a young solicitor to specialise in construction and engineering litigation and arbitration. It is likely that some foreign travel will be involved. A technical background or interest might be helpful and although previous experience of this kind of work is not essential, it is desirable that applicants should have some practical knowledge and experience of High Court litigation.

Commercial Litigation and Arbitration
A young solicitor is also required for a wide variety of commercial litigation and arbitration. The work is demanding and much of it is international in character. Some practical experience of commercial litigation is important.

Applicants for both positions should have a good academic record and have obtained about two years' post-qualification experience. We shall expect the successful candidate to be able to work either individually with a minimum of supervision or as a member of a team. To the first instance please write, enclosing a comprehensive C.V. to:

Mr. C. L. McConigal, Coward Chance,
Rex House, Aldersbury Square,
London EC2V 7LD.

COWARD CHANCE

Litigation Solicitor - Hong Kong

We are looking for a solicitor with a minimum of two years post qualification to join our large litigation department. The applicant should be sufficiently experienced to be able to work with a minimum of supervision.

An above average salary will be offered to reflect ability and experience. It is anticipated that interviews will be conducted in London in February 1985.

Applications, with C.V. to:

John M. Rose,
Deacons,
8th Floor,
Swire House,
Hong Kong.

also on page 24

Career Prospects for 1985?

Solicitors currently earning £12,000 - £20,000

Our clients, a wide range of well-established firms in Central London, currently have a number of opportunities which offer the potential for a professional challenging and rewarding future.

They are interested in hearing from young, ambitious solicitors with good academic qualifications and at least 1 year's experience in company/commercial, commercial litigation, commercial conveyancing, tax or other specialist fields.

If you are considering a career move or would simply like to discuss your options, then please contact us by telephoning Laurence Simons or Simon Anderson, both of whom are qualified Lawyers, on 01-405 0442 (or 01-387 4752 evenings and weekends) or write to The Legal Division, Michael Page Partnership, 31 Southampton Row, London WC1B 5HY.



Michael Page Partnership
International Recruitment Consultants
London New York Bristol
Birmingham Manchester Leeds Glasgow

Solicitors

The National Coal Board require two young solicitors (possibly newly qualified) one each for our Solicitors' offices in Grosvenor Place, London, and Regent Square, Doncaster.

Both offices undertake a wide range of important and challenging work in the fields of litigation and commercial, mining and employment law, together with a widely based conveyancing and property law practice.

LONDON - Commercial £11,500-£20,000

The successful applicant will join a team of lawyers undertaking commercial and property work both for the NCB and its pensions schemes. The work covers a wide range of commercial law, both domestic and international, including contract and company matters, intellectual property, and taxation. Applicants should have had practical experience in one or more of these fields.

DONCASTER - Litigation £10,500-£19,000

This position is with a team of lawyers handling a broad range of litigation, including a substantial volume of personal injury, mining and commercial matters.

Candidates for both posts must have an above average academic record and, preferably, broadly based experience. Good opportunities will be provided to broaden experience and the selected applicants will be expected to undertake a variety of important work with minimum supervision.

An attractive salary will be offered, depending on age and experience, and conditions of service are as expected of a major organisation. Career prospects are excellent.

Please write with full personal and career details to the appropriate address shown below.

HQ Staff Manager (Doncaster),
National Coal Board,
Coal House, Doncaster,
South Yorkshire DN1 3HD.

HQ Staff Manager (London Offices),
National Coal Board,
Hobart House, Grosvenor Place,
London SW1X 7AE.

NCB

Commercial Conveyancing

High rewards Excellent prospects

For a progressive and well known firm of City solicitors who have grown rapidly over the past ten years and continue to expand.

You will have specialised in property matters since qualifying and be capable of handling a wide range of complex and varied property work. Experience of town and country planning would be an advantage but is not essential.

The opening on this highly successful side of the practice should suit a really able young solicitor with about two years good quality post qualification experience. The advantages of a move could include a higher salary, increased responsibility, greater variety of work and better career prospects based entirely on merit.

Telephone or write in confidence to John Cameron, quoting ref. C 342, at 10 Bolt Court, London EC4, (telephone 01-583 3911).

**Chetwynd
Streets**

Management Selection Limited

WE DON'T ALL SLEEP IN BEDS COME TO NOT-SO-SLEEPY DUNSTABLE BEDS

We need assistance in our busy conveyancing and litigation department. Applications will be considered from:

- (1) Experienced solicitors or legal executives able to handle a volume of mainly residential conveyancing.
- (2) Newly qualified solicitors or legal executives for litigation.
- (3) Clerks requiring articles.

Solicitors of partnership potential preferred. Competitive salary and benefits.

Phone or write to Benning House and Drew, 24 West Street, Dunstable, Beds. (0457) 67711. Ref: MCP or ENL.

BENNING HOUSE AND DREW
Solicitors, based in the town centre of Dunstable, work in a modern, comfortable, well equipped office. We are looking for a young, enthusiastic, energetic person to join our team. The successful candidate will be a member of a team. To the first instance please write, enclosing a comprehensive C.V. to:

WATSON & THAMES, Litigation Solicitors, 100-102, High Street, Dunstable, Beds. (0457) 67711.

Publicity Assistant

£8,000 London

Ruskin, a dynamic subsidiary of the International Thomson Organisation, is at the forefront of information technology operating the largest online legal database in the UK. To help maintain its record of growth, a young, energetic Publicity Assistant is needed. Your role will be to generate publicity material to support the activities of the organisation. You will be required to establish effective working relationships with the legal and marketing departments and to write sharp, informative, concise promotional and advertising copy. A law degree or equivalent would be preferable but more importantly you should have proven writing ability and excellent administrative skills. This is a unique opportunity for a highly motivated graduate to combine an interest in law with the latest in information technology. To apply please call Lynne Dawkins on 01-428 7262, or write to her at: Ruskin, a division of Grampian Appointments Ltd, 7 Pinna Street, London W1P 7PB.

EUROLEX

HOLBORN

Small young expanding firm requires two ambitious and able solicitors for commercial conveyancing and litigation respectively. Early partnership offered as recognised this is only incentive to maintain conscientiousness and high quality performance.

City level salaries negotiable. Two years post qualification required. Dunlavy-Rosin, 61 Carey Street London WC2.

RENTALS

RENTALS

AGENTS
are letting &
high quality
W London
worried about
take advantage
& persistence
& performance
problems.
HOME
Management
Ltd. 01-47
4874
(res)
bedroom
dialling maid
colour TV.

BELGRAVIA
drawing room
double bed-
room, 1 sin-
gle, gas or
daily cleaners,
central three
August 1988
weekend
1916 between
riverside)

[illegible]

2. 3. bed fully
TV, long/short
fully lac. No
Arham Prods.

HOLLAND
equipped and
Tubbs, \$140
206S.

KASSINGTON
just off the
space, \$280
935 9512.

S.W.7, Small room
A beds, 2 recent
ly built, 2 story
living Co Tr
FUTNEY, - A b
super kitchen,
with Co tel. S
370 7611.

BUCHANANS
houses & flats in
central C
property, Bch
BRAMHAM

77. Ideal for
 on lot. £580
 credit & Co.
 I have high
 to desirable
 & James
 A room.

200 sq. ft. 2
 drawing rm.
 200 sq. ft. 834
 Management
 London care
 56 5803.

CHelsea, Boston
Apt. 936
834 6788.

LEGAL

NEW LIST

WHOLESALE
NOTICE IS HEREBY
to Section 293 of
1948, that a Member
the above named
at the offices of
situated at 30 East
and Floor), London
day the 10th day
12.00 o'clock mid
provided for in Se

235

1984.

tion address.
from \$1.60

CREME D

Edward G.
7 Bulstrode
86 0513.

range of attractive worlds of fashion and shorthand is requested. Call us these further

Int'l Secretariat
01-4

ENTERTAINMENT WEEKLY
Continued
ART GALLERY

ager
ery
rdens
OLB

ENGLISH
English Spk.
W. 01-455

ARCHITECTS
Permanent/
24 Hr. Special

Admission £2.00
580 1788.

FINE ART SOCIETY
St. London W1
Hogan Women's

MUSEUM OF NA
Gardens, W1.
People of the North
Mon-Sat 10-5,
free.

VICTORIA & AREA
9 Kensington Dr.
KELOWNA DISTRICT
FRENCH, FA
GRAPHIC Adm
17 Jaz. Windy
E.30. Closed Fri
01-581 4894.

Figure 1 is a line graph illustrating the percentage of the total sample for various age groups over time. The x-axis represents years from 1970 to 2000, and the y-axis represents the percentage of the total sample, ranging from 0 to 100. The age groups are: 0-14, 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and 65+. The graph shows a general trend of decreasing percentages for younger age groups and increasing percentages for older age groups over time.

